# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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## FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

### CITY ADDRESS.

Yesterday, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen, Goodbe-re, the Recorder, Sheriffs, City ficers, and several members of the mmon Council, proceeded to Carl-n House, where they presented following address to His Royal ghness the Prince Regent, seated the throne.

o his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—The Humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, in Common Council assembled :

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

We, His Majesty's most faithful d loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, dermen and Common Council of city of London, in Common uncil assembled, humbly approach ur Royal Highness, to represent national sufferings, and grievan-, and respectfu", to suggest the option of measures which we con-ve necessary for the safety, the ct, and the prosperity of the lm.

We forbear to enter into details the afflicting privations and erings that every where exist ; distress and misery, which, so many years, have been pro-ssively accumulating, have, at gth, become insupportable. It no longer partially felt, nor li-ted to one portion of the empire. e commercial and the agricultu-interest, are equally sinking un-irresistible pressure ; and it has come impossible to find employ-nt for a large mass of the popu-ion, much less to bear up against r present enormous burthens.

We beg to impress upon your yal Highness, that our complica-d evils have not arisen from a re transition from War to Peace, r from any sudden or accidental uses, neither can they be removed any partial or temporary expedi-ts.

Our grievances are the natural ect of *rash* and *ruinous* wars, *un-tly* commenced, and pertinaci-sly persisted in, when no ration-object was to be obtained—of im-nse subsidies to foreign powers, defend their own territories, or mmit aggressions on those of their n neighbors—of a delusive pa-r currency—of an unconstituti-al & unprecedented force in time peace—of the unexampled and in-easing magnitude of the civil list; the enormous sums paid for unme-ed pensions and sinecures, and of long course of the most lavish provident expenditure of the pub-money throughout every branch the government—all arising from e corrupt and inadequate state of e respresentation of the people in rliament, whereby all constituti-al control of the servants of the own has been lost, and Parliament ve become subservient to the will Ministers.

We cannot forbear expressing our ef and disappointment, that, not-tstanding your Royal Highness' acious recommendation of econo-y at the opening of the last sessi-of Parliament, your Ministers ould have been found opposing e-ry proposition for lessening the tional expenditure, and that they ould have been able to obtain ma-rities to support and sanction their nduct in defiance of your Royal ghness' recommendation, and the clared sense of the nation, affor-ng another proof of the corrupt te of the representation, in ad-tion to those facts so often stated d offered to be proved at the bar of e House of Commons in a petition esented in 1793, by the Hon. harles, now Lord Grey, whereby appeared, that the great body of e people were excluded from all are in the election of members, d that the majority of the honor-le house were returned by the nprietors of rotten boroughs, the fluence of the Treasury, and a few werful families.

We can, sir, no longer support, out of our dilapidated resources, an overwhelming load of taxation ; and we humbly submit to your Royal highness, that nothing but a representation of these abuses, and restoring the People to their just and constitutional right in the election of members of Parliament, can afford a security against their recurrence, calm the apprehension of the people, allay their irritated feelings, and prevent those misfortunes in which the nation must inevitably be involved, by an obstinate and infatuated adherence to the present system of corruption and extravagance.

We therefore humbly pray your Royal Highness to assemble Parliament as soon as possible, and you will be graciously pleased to recommend to their immediate consideration these important matters, and the adoption of measures for abolishing all useless places, pensions and sinecures ; for the reduction of our enormous military establishment ; for making every practicable reduction in their public expenditures, and restoring to the people their just share and weight in the Legislature.

Signed by order of the court.

HENRY WOODTHROPE.

To which His Royal Highness was pleased to make the following answer :—

It is with strong feelings of surprize and regret, that I received this Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Deeply as I deplore the prevailing distress and difficulties of the country, I derive consolation from the persuasion that the great body of his Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the various attempts which have been made to irritate and mislead them, are well convinced that the severe trials which they sustain with such exemplary patience and fortitude, are chiefly to be attributed to unavoidable causes, and I contemplate with the most cordial satisfaction, the efforts of that enlightened benevolence which is so usefully and laudably exerting itself throughout the kingdom. I shall resort, with the utmost confidence, to the tried wisdom of Parliament, at the time, which upon the fullest consideration, I have thought the most advisable, under the present circumstances of the country ; and I entertain a perfect conviction, that a firm and temperate administration of the government, assisted and supported by the good sense, public spirit, and loyalty of the nation, will effectually counteract those proceedings, which, from whatever motives they may originate are calculated to render temporary difficulties the means of producing permanent and irreparable calamity.

The following is a copy of the correspondence that has taken place between Mr. Hunt and Lord Sidmouth :

(COPY.)

"*London, Nov.* 13, 1816.

" My Lord

At the very numerous meeting, held in Spa Fields on the 15th inst. a petition to the Prince Regent was agreed on, and it was by the same meeting resolved that I should have the honor of presenting the said petition. In consequence of this resolution I have this day waited on col. M'Mahon, at Carlton house, in order to ascertain a knowledge of the pleasure of his royal highness, as to the time and place when he would be graciously pleased to receive the petition committed to my charge. The answer which I received from the colonel was, that there was but two ways of presenting a petition to the prince: one at a *levee*, which would not take place just yet, the other thro' the secretary of state for the home department.

"My lord, when I read in that Bill of Rights which is so much boasted of, and which contains the grounds on which the family of Steuart was excluded from the throne ; when I read in that great constitutional law, that one of the rights "demanded and insisted on by the people of England, was the right to petition the king, or either house of parliament," I understood as a matter of course, that rights to petition included the right to present a petition—because it could not appear to me to be common sense to declare that the people had a right to pray, without having a right to cause their prayers to be heard.—And, therefore, to tell a distressed, a most miserable, and a starving people, who are humbly praying for speedy relief, that their prayers must wait for the uncertain arrival of a levee, or for the pleasure of a secretary of state, is what I shall not be able to do, without great pain and mortification.

"Nevertheless, that I may discharge my duty to the utmost of my power, I inclose the above mentioned petition, requesting your lordship to present it to his royal highness the prince regent, for whose answer through your lordship, I shall wait with the greatest anxiety.

"I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordships most obedient and most humble servant,

H. HUNT.

" To the right hon. lord viscount Sidmouth.

" P. S.—I beg your lordship to have the goodness to cause the answer of his royal highness to be addressed to me at Middleton Cottage, near Andover."

(COPY.)

"*Whitehall, Nov.* 20, 1816.

SIR,

I have laid before the Prince Regent the petition agreed to at the Meeting at Spafields, on the 15th instant, which you delivered to me yesterday, at this office, accompanied by a Letter to me from yourself, by which Letter you appear to have been correctly informed by colonel M'Mahon, that according to an invariable rule, the Petition in question could not be received by his Royal Highness, except at a Levee, or through the Secretary of State for the Home Department.—I am Sir, your obedient servant.

"SIDMOUTH."

" H. Hunt, Esq "

(COPY.)

*Middletown Cottage, Nov.* 23, 1816.

" My Lord,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's favour of the 20th inst. Permit me to assure your Lordship, that it will afford me sincere pleasure to be able to state to the meeting to be held in Spafields on Monday the 2d of December, that your Lordship has paid attention to their application. I have the honor to be my lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant. " H. HUNT.

" To the Right hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth."

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*From the Charleston Courier, Feb.* 17.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the brig John M'Cammon, captain Larmour, arrived at this port last evening, we have been favored with files of London papers to the 8th December, and with Belfast and other Irish papers to the 15th of the same month.

The most important feature of their contents, is the late serious and alarming Riot, which took place in London on the 2d of December.

It appears from a state of the markets in different places in England and Ireland, that all fears of scarcity had subsided : Very large importations of grain from the continent had reached England ; but a report prevailed at the last date, that the Dutch government had prohibited any further exportations from the ports of Holland.

The cargo of the John M'Cammon, consisting principally of provisions, &c has arrived very opportunely, for never were our markets worse supplied, or prices higher.

### SERIOUS RIOT IN LONDON.

Another and more serious riot, or, as the London Courier terms it, "insurrection," took place in that city on the 2d December. It originated in a meeting at Spa Fields, called by seditious and anonymous handbills, to hear the report of Mr. Hunt, who had been appointed at the previous meeting, November 15, to present a petition to the prince regent. The answer of the government was by no means satisfactory, and the mob, after being harangued by Mr. Hunt and others, proceeded into the city, in two or three very large bodies, bearing flags, with various mottos, expressive of their dissatisfaction, and determination to seek a redress of their grievances by force of arms. In their progress they broke into several arm shops, and took therefrom many hundred muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. with which they patrolled the streets, frequently discharging their pieces. The lord mayor and peace officers exerted themselves to the utmost, to keep down the spirit of insurrection ; in which effort they were promptly aided by the military, who watched the movements of the mob. The city of London had not for many years exhibited such a scene of outrage and tumult.—A party of the insurgents entered the enclosure of the Exchange, when the gates were shut, and a few of them secured ; this exasperated the mob to such a pitch, that not being able to force the gates, they raised each other upon their shoulders, and fired over the top of the gates, at the lord mayor and his party ; this body, was however, soon dispersed.

The city was well furnished with soldiers, both horse and foot ; the horse paraded all parts of the metropolis during the evening and the night, and preserved order every where.

The Bank and East India House were provided with sufficient force to repel any attack, and the city militia kept watch within the Royal Exchange. The Inns of Court had their gates close, and the shops in almost all the principal streets of the city were shut up.

We do not find, in the various accounts with which our papers are filled, the mention of any person being killed ; a great number of persons were wounded, or cut & maim in the various rencontres which took place between the mob and police officers, and individuals defending their property.

Two men, named Watson, father and son, the latter a Doctor, were among the principal leaders of the rioters ; the former has been taken, but the latter had not been found, up to the last dates, altho' great exertions were made to apprehend him. He is charged with having shot a Mr. Pratt, who happened to be in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, a gunsmith, where the mob entered to obtain fire arms. He is supposed, in some of the papers, to have fled to America, where it is said he has extensive connexions.

In the first moments of alarm, it was supposed that the London Rioters were acting in connexion with others of a similar stamp, in different parts of the Kingdom ; but nothing appears to have been attempted in any place, except a slight disturbance at Sheffield.

Several gangs of thieves accompanied the mob, who hustled several gentlemen and robbed them of watches, pocket-books, etc.

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The following is a copy of a placard stuck up and delivered about the streets of London :—

*England expects every man to do his duty.*

The meeting in Spafield takes place on Monday, Dec. 2, 1816, to receive the answer of the Petition to the Prince Regent, determined upon at the last meeting held in the same place, and for other important considerations.

*Present state of Great Britain.*

Four Millions in Distress ! ! !
Four Millions Embarrassed ! ! !
One Million & a half fear Distress!!!
Half a Million live in splendid luxury ! ! !

Our Brothers in Ireland are in a worse state ; the climax of Misery is complete it can go on farther. Death would now be a relief to millions. Arrogance, folly, & Crimes have brought affairs to this dread Crisis.

Firmness and integrity can only save the country ! ! !

After the last meeting some disorderly People were guilty of attacking the property of individuals; they were ill informed of the object of the meeting, it was not to plunder Person s suffering in] these calamitous times in common with others ; the day will soon arrive when the distress will be relieved.

*The nation's wrongs must be redressed.*

JOHN DYALL Chairman.
THOMAS PRESTON, Sec'ry.

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*London, Dec.* 6.

Private letters from Paris mention, that the King is much indisposed. The gout, we apprehend, has returned, and his Majesty was not able to hold a levee last Monday. But no dangerous symptoms have manifested themselves.

The Juno, Henry, from New York to Sligo, was struck by a sea, on the 8th ult. and upset, when 22 passengers and 10 of the crew unfortunately perished.

On the 5th ult. there was a very heavy gale of wind at Lisbon, in which thirty-three fishing boats foundered, and above one hundred poor fellows were drowned. The rapidity with which the gale came on is remarkable ; not more than ten minutes before the fatal catastrophe it was a calm !

The *Hull Packet* states, that the importation of grain from the Continent promises to be more than adequate to the wants of the country. When the Prussian brig Minerva, which lately put into Portsmouth with damage, left Dantzic, there were nearly 30 sail of vessels lading there with wheat, for London and Liverpool.

*Dec.* 8.

We received this morning Madras papers to the 10th of August inclusive. Perfect tranquility seems to exist throughout our immense Asiatic possessions.

General Vandamme, who resided for some months at Ghent, was arrested there on the 2d, and conveyed to Brussels.

On Friday Commonses were unexpectedly sent off to the ministers who were within reach in the country, to attend a Cabinet Council. They were conveyed by expresses.

The Cabinet sat till past 4 o'clock. It was supposed that the meeting took place in consequence of the late riots.

This is the first cabinet that has been held for upwards of two months, there has been none since Lord Castlereagh went to Ireland.

The French Ambassador was in attendance at the foreign office and the office for the war department during the sitting of the cabinet.

The Horatio frigate, captain Dillon, arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth, from China, Madras, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and St. Michael's. She left the Cape and St. Helena 7 days after the Alpheus and St. Micheal's on the 28th ult. The Horatio is the last frigate to be paid off from the war establishment.

This day the prices of all kind of grain declined at Corn Exchange. Wheat from 6s to 8s per quarter cheaper, and flour 5s per sack. On the continent there is also a great decline.

*Dec.* 10

We have received the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday last. The King is much better, but has not yet been able to take his accustomed airing. There is no other article of any importance in these papers. The funds are 57f 60c.

The Brussels papers received this morning contain a report, that the French Minister is endeavouring to negociate a loan in London, for the purpose of meeting the enormous deficit in the Budget of 1817 ; and that the mission of M. Ouvrard was connected with this affair. It would be premature to comment at present on this subject, particularly as we hope to obtain much interesting information, from the approaching discussion of the Budget in the Chamber of Deputies.

Dutch papers to the 7th instant arrived this morning.—The increase of discontent and disturbance on the French frontier provinces, has induced government to adopt extraordinary means of precaution. They are said to have been excited not more by distress than by the inflammatory and seditious publications. All seditious persons are, in consequence, strictly watched, and several have been sent out of the country. Among the latter is General Vandamme, whose conduct in the defence of Hamburg, was marked with so much barbarity.

Advices from the Dutch Consul at Gibraltar, states that the emperor of Morocco has given orders for the release of the two Dutch vessels lately taken by his cruisers. They were detained for want of passes.

The news mentioned in all the daily papers yesterday, that no exportation of Grain would be allowed from Holland, is not official ; the

only foundation for the report was the private letters from Rotterdam, stating that an order had been received at the custom-house, not to grant any more dockets for the exportation of grain; some of the letters mentioned the circumstance as temporary; others as a permanent regulation, and that the prohibition would immediately follow; it is a circumstance of much interest to state, that no intelligence of the above effect had reached Antwerp on the 5th inst.—In the city this morning it was much doubted; and for our own part we do not believe it.

The cloths which were used to cover the tables at the public dinner, at Windsor, for the celebration of peace, in 1814, were distributed on Wednesday in sheets, to eighty-five necessitous and deserving persons.

*Corn Exchange, Dec. 9.*

Our market was well supplied with wheat from Essex and Kent, the demand for which was very heavy, and prices are 5s. per quarter lower than on this day week.—Fine Barley is 2s. and all other descriptions 4s. per quarter cheaper. Beans are dull sale at a decline of 4s. per quarter, and a large quantity remain on hand, for which there were no buyers. Oats are 2s. per quarter cheaper than on last Monday, but support Friday's prices in consequence of the prohibition of all further exportation from Holland. In other articles there is no alteration.

*London, Nov. 28.*

Private letters from Spain inform us, that Col. Cholin, and twelve others, were under confinement in the fortress of Pampeluna, and in daily expectation of being brought out into the public square for execution. It is said they are implicated in an extensive revolution forming in Spain, that their correspondence was intercepted, and part of the ramification of the plot discovered. This event has tended greatly to disturb king Ferdinand's honey moon, as he perceives he is not so firmly seated in the hearts of his subjects, as his flatterers had led him to believe.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.

## LATE FROM FRANCE.

The ship Indian Hunter, Capt. Choate, in 50 days from Marseilles, and 30 from Gibraltar Bay, arrived at this port yesterday.

This arrival furnishes verbal accounts to the 1st of January, on which day she left Marseilles.—The apprehensions of a *scarcity* still prevailed in France; but as Capt. C. thinks without any foundation, as cargoes of grain were almost daily arriving from the Black Sea and other quarters.

No political news whatever was stirring at Marseilles.

Captain Choate informs, that none of our Squadron were at Gibraltar when he left 11th January; but he understood they were concentrated at Port Mahon. The Indian Hunter has brought in 11,000 Specie Dollars.

## FROM ENGLAND.

The British ship Christopher, Captain Rowe, arrived here yesterday in 60 days from Liverpool, brings accounts to the last of December. Nothing important of a political nature had transpired since last advices, except the sudden arrival of Lord Wellington from Paris.—This event excited much speculation, but the precise reason for it had not transpired. We were favored with the loan of London and Liverpool papers, from the latest of which a few extracts are made below.

The markets in England had undergone but little or no alteration since the last dates. We have seen several commercial letters, in one of which, dated the 28th December, the arrival of the Repeater and George from this port is announced.

Popular meetings continued to be held in different parts of England, but accompanied by less alarm than the preceding ones.

Our last Liverpool papers says—"We understand, that an opinion is generally entertained, that it is in the contemplation of government to repeal the duty on Rice."

We do not observe a single vessel advertised for this port or Savannah, in our last Liverpool papers.

*Feb. 18.*

Captain Perkins, arrived yesterday from St. Barts, informs us, that a Haytian expedition was fitting out at Saba, a small island in the vicinity of St. Barts, to go against the island of Margaretta.—There were five armed vessels nearly ready, and were waiting for a reinforcement of five others from St. Domingo, when they would proceed. This expedition was supplied from St. Barts, where they had an agent, to whom Captain Perkins, sold part of his outward cargo. This force, it was understood, would act in concert with the Patriots.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Hamburg ship Cuba, arrived last evening, left Portsmouth, (Eng.) about the 8th of January, but brings no English papers. The Supercargo was in London on the 2d of that month, and informs us that there was no news of any moment in Europe at that date. All was quiet in London; the Riot of the 2d December was almost forgotten.


# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 6.


## COMMUNICATED.

Departed this transitory life on Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, after an illness of 12 days, Mr. HENRY GRAMMER, at the residence of his father, Mr. Frederick Grammer, near Annapolis, in the 35th year of his age. He bore his illness with christian fortitude, and in the full belief of his Redeemer, Jesus Christ. His aged parents have to lament the loss of a kind, affectionate, and dutiful son. He was respected by all who knew him, for his kind and upright heart.

—— Same day, suddenly, Mr. JASPER E. TILLEY, of this county.

*For the Maryland Gazette.*

Mr. Green,

In the course of the last session of the Legislature, I observed that a motion was made, and carried, to bring in a bill to remove the seat of government from Annapolis, and it is also mentioned, that in the event of the removal, that Baltimore was spoken of as the most probable place to which it would be removed. Upon this question, every one capable of reflection, must feel a greater or lesser interest—for my part, viewing the question upon the broad grounds of œconomy and expedience, I was willing to suppose the author either some sordid creature, who had wheat or some other commodity to dispose of, or that he had been deprived of his sanity.

Let me ask the cool and reflecting people of this state if they, to gratify the eccentric whimsies of some frolicking representatives, are disposed to let the Stadt-house, a building which has cost the state, from beginning to end, a sum not less than half a million in amount, tumble into atoms? For if the seat of government is removed, such will be its fate, it becomes a useless pile, and a few years will level its proud dome with the earth.

If you remove the seat of government, in what house will you accommodate the legislature? Why, the next thing necessary to be done is to build a new Stadt-house, at the expense of some two or three hundred thousand dollars. Now then, let me ask the good sense of the state, if this money might not be laid out to much more solid advantage in the establishment of county schools for the education of the poor children in the state?

To a sober minded man, like myself, who has always got his living at the sweat of his brow, it will appear plausible in the extreme, that the latter is the most advantageous mode of disposing of the funds of the state.

Though I was born, educated, and have ever been a federalist, if the federal legislature were to be so deaf to the interests of the state as to carry such a law into effect, I would abandon the party, for prodigality in state or private life never would meet with my sanction.

And really I must be permitted to question the political integrity of any federalist who could contemplate such a measure, with the serious intention of making Baltimore the seat of government. How can he look upon the manes of *Lingan*, and dream of it!

I am a Baltimorean, and would risk my life upon the assertion, that if the Legislature had been sitting in Baltimore, when they passed the bill incorporating the precincts with the city, that every man, friendly to such a measure, would have been dragged out of the house and probably massacred; such is the turbulent disposition of a certain class of creatures here. In proof of this I would refer any who doubt me, to a publication in the American of the 19th February, under the signature of "The People;" he will then find, that some one, in the exercise of his sober and cool collected senses, has recommended the suspension of the act by the city council for one year, and made a deceitful appeal to the draymen, and other congenial spirits, with no other intention but the encouragement of their resistance. Let the legislature come to Baltimore when they will, and they place themselves at the mercy of the blood-thirsty gang who destroyed the Federal Republican Office, who committed the outrage at the gaol, and threatened the very sanctuary of social intercourse, "the Post Office."

## COUNTY SCHOOLS.

*For the Maryland Gazette.*

The recent attempt to tear the well-earned laurel from the brows of Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, ought to excite the strongest interest in the minds of the American people. The part which those men acted in the atchievement of our independence was so important, and tended so highly to exalt our nation in the eyes of the world, that no one whose heart is not dead to every grateful feeling and to all regard for his country's honour, can view the attack that has been made on them with indifference. Mr. Gardenier, with a generous enthusiasm that does him honour, has expressed his sentiments on the occasion, and exhibited striking proof of the injustice of the accusation. But as an effort has been made to degrade these illustrious men in the estimation of all their countrymen, the example of the Courier should be universally followed. The sweetest balm that can be poured into their wounded bosoms, is the assurance that the design to effect their ruin has been frustrated, and that they still retain the highest place in our confidence and affections. A general burst of indignation at this cold-hearted and malignant attack will also have another effect; it will teach those who may be hereafter disposed to sully the fair fame of their country's benefactors, that they must do so under an awful responsibility, that their own characters are staked on the issue, and if they fail in establishing their charges, are irretrievably lost. Col. Talmadge has voluntarily placed himself in a situation the most embarrassing and painful that can be imagined to a man who attaches any value to the good opinion of his fellow-citizens. He has made most serious accusations against men, whose lives, until now, have been deemed wholly irreproachable; men who have hitherto been "the theme of honour's tongue," and by whose light the freeborn yeomanry of our country "have moved to do great acts." We have heretofore believed, and have taught our children to believe, that in the darkest period of the revolutionary conflict, our land was saved from bondage by the pure and incorruptible patriotism of three virtuous individuals in the humblest walk of life. Even if this had been an illusion, it was one of so pleasing a kind, that the man who dispelled it would have been but faintly thanked; it was likewise so honourable to our country, and to human nature, that it seems inconceivable how any benevolent or patriotic mind could cherish such a desire for a moment. But thank Heaven! it is *no* illusion; it is an established fact, which requires something ten thousand times stronger than the circumstance that Colonel Talmadge has alledged, to shake it in the slightest degree. That Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, apprehended Maj. Andre, that they resisted his attempts to bribe them, & delivered him into the hands of the American commander, even their accuser admits; but he endeavours to deprive their conduct of all merit by ascribing it to the smallness of the sum which was offered; and to give a semblance of probability to this imputation, he has alledged that they sometimes joined the British army, and at others the American, and were as often in the enemy's camp as in our own. This latter charge, if true, is susceptible of positive proof. Col. Talmadge may naturally be expected to remember the names of those from whom he received information so singular and important. But if this be requiring too much, other testimony may be obtained. A habit of flying from one party to the other, of fighting sometimes for their country and sometimes against it, must have been notorious to their acquaintances at the time. Some of these are still alive. Why are they not brought forward? Why are not living witnesses produced who may be examined before the public? Col. Talmadge has it in his power to accomplish this, and is bound to do so, not only in justice to the men whom he has assailed, but in justice to his own reputation, and his country. Nothing of this sort, however, has been attempted; the charge has been permitted to rest entirely on vague and indefinite hearsay. And does Col. Talmadge expect the people of this country to be satisfied with evidence like this? Does he think that they will suffer the characters of men, so justly endeared to them, to be destroyed by the unsupported assertion of a man who confessed that he knows nothing of the transaction which he has undertaken to relate? Does he flatter himself with the hope of escaping the odium which is universally attached to the propagator of unfounded calumny? But we are not left to form our opinion on this subject merely from the *absence* of proof. Mr. Van Wart, the only one of Andre's captors who now resides in New-York, has, with that tender regard for his reputation which a good man always feels, promptly stepped forward to repel the accusation, unaided as it is by testimony. He has declared it to be unfounded, and has solemnly appealed to his God to witness the truth of his declaration. A number of persons who have always lived near him, & have intimately known him from his youth until the present hour, whose heads bear the frost of many winters, and who may all now consider themselves on the verge of the tomb, bear the most ample testimony to the excellence of his character, to his integrity, his patriotism and his piety. They also declare, that they were well acquainted with his companions, as well as with him, during the revolutionary war, and that no suspicion was ever entertained by their neighbours that they held any improper intercourse with the enemy, but that on the contrary they were universally considered ardent and faithful in the American cause. Can any evidence be stronger than this? Is it possible, in the nature of things, that a negative could be more conclusively proved? Can any man, after this, believe the idle, unauthenticated tale related by Col. Talmadge?

The only remaining reason assigned by this gentleman for impeaching the motives of Andre's captors in refusing to release him, is, that the unfortunate prisoner himself believed that they might have been corrupted. As I know nothing of Col. Talmadge, I am disposed to credit his assertion, that Andre really did express this opinion; but still the profound silence which has been observed with regard to it, not only during the revolutionary war, but also since the acknowledgment of our independence, when all considerations of policy had ceased to operate, would render it prudent in the Colonel to obtain a corroboration of his statement from some of the numerous officers who had constant access to Major Andre through the whole of his confinement. Admitting Col. Talmadge's representation, however, to the fullest extent, and the charge is still sustained by the captive's OPINION alone. Whoever will reflect on the situation of that unhappy man, will consider his opinion on the subject entitled to but very little regard. Although his high and chivalrous sense of honour would have spurned the slightest deviation from truth, yet the resentment which a mind of his cast would feel against the men who had cut short his career in the brilliant path of glory on which he was entering, would strongly influence his judgment. Nor is it surprising that a man, whose sentiments with respect to the lower orders of society were derived exclusively from his knowledge of the common soldiers in the British army, should be reluctant to ascribe to lowly peasants such romantic virtue and disinterested love of country. He had not learned to discriminate between the character of an American freeman contending, without a thought of pecuniary recompense, to preserve his dearest rights, and an European mercenary fighting at the rate of six pence a day, to impose on others those chains which he himself was accustomed to wear. The only fact which he stated as the foundation of his opinion was, that when he offered the watch and money they conversed apart with each other. Now, is it fair, is it rational, to conclude from this solitary circumstance, that they must have been deliberating whether they should accept the bribe and release him? Were there not other subjects which would demand consideration at that moment? Andre had shown them a passport from Arnold—Might they not be expected to express their mutual conviction that his guilt was clearly proved by his attempt to corrupt them, notwithstanding his being in possession of that paper? Would they not naturally give utterance to their astonishment at it's being furnished him, and consult whether it would be more prudent to inform Arnold of the arrest, or to commit their captive to the custody of some other officer? Is it extraordinary that a consultation of this kind should have been carried on in a tone of voice which could not be overheard by the prisoner? Whether these were the thoughts which occupied their minds, cannot now be ascertained; it seems, however, extremely probable. But whether their attention was engaged by these, or by other reflections, the circumstance of their conferring with one another, affords not the slightest presumption of their guilt, because as there were three of them an interchange of opinion was absolutely necessary before any measure whatever could be adopted. But there are other circumstances which furnish such strong presumption of their INNOCENCE, as to remove all room for doubt.

If their motive for rejecting the proffered reward had been that they considered it too small, is it credible that during their whole conversation with Major Andre not a syllable should have been uttered on the subject? No enquiry made respecting the magnitude of his treasures, no hint given that a larger sum would accomplish his design? Would any thing have been easier than to have detained him as a hostage among the fastnesses of the highlands until he sent to New-York and procured whatever sum they thought proper to demand? The suggestion that they expected a more liberal reward from Congress than could be obtained from the British, is as puerile as it is ungenerous. They knew that if the service were of sufficient moment to attract the attention of America, it must be equally important to England, and no child in the United States could have been ignorant, that in a contest of expenditure between the two nations, Great Britain must be successful. Her superior wealth was clearly manifested by the numerous fleets which lined our shores, and the well appointed armies that desolated our country; Whilst our poverty was too painfully evident from the naked and squalid appearance of our gallant army, and from the total inability of Congress to pay or even to feed them.

The criminal motives then of Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, are proved by the wild and extravagant conjectures of an enemy, or of a fellow countryman more fatally bent on their destruction than any enemy could possibly be. On the other hand, every rational inference that can be drawn from their conduct, the unimpeachable character which they have sustained through life, and the oath of a man now tottering on the brink of eternity, combine to furnish evidence of their innocence, which is absolutely irresistible.

What then must be thought of the man who could coolly and deliberately make so cruel an attack without evidence and without provocation? He must incur the marked and indignant reprobation of the American people. Nor can anything restore him to the station from which he has fallen, but a prompt and unqualified retraction of his charges, and the fullest reparation to the venerable patriots whose feelings have been so carelessly wounded. With the atonement which he owes to his conscience and his God, I do not presume to meddle. Of that, himself must judge.

AN AMERICAN.

*From the N. Y. Courier.*

*Vindication of Van Wart, Paulding and Williams, three virtuous and patriotic American Yeomen; who arrested major Andre.*

Colonel Benjamin Talmadge, a member of the House of representatives of the United States, in a speech which he lately delivered in that body, ventured to ascribe to the celebrated captors of Andre, a character the most infamous and detestable; and to their conduct on that occasion, motives the most sordid and odious. He accu-

...ese men of being as often in the camp of the enemies of their country, as in our own; of being ...en destitute not only of patriot...m, but of common honesty and ...onour; of belonging to that detes...ble gang usually known by the ...me of *Cow-boys*. He charged ...hem, in effect, therefore, with be...g the vilest of thieves and rob...ers; and in doing so, represented ...eneral Washington and the Con...ress as bestowing the public praise ...d the public bounty upon wretch..., utterly base and contemptible ...om mere motives of policy. There ...s, in this attempt, an intrepidity ...orthy of a better cause; but at ...e same time a rashness which he ...ill never cease to repent. Col. ...allmadge has endeavored to tear ...e fairest leaf from our history, ...d to deprive the yeomanry of our ...ountry of a theme in which they ...oried, and of an example whose ...fluence is not less extensive and ...portant, than was that of the im...ortal William Tell. If he has ...ne so, when there was the least ...ssibility that he might be in an ...ror; he could never upon the re...ction justify himself. But if he ...s done so upon slight, upon very ...ight grounds; not from his own ...owledge, but from the calumnies ... the envious, and the mere sus...ions of an enemy, he has incur...d a responsibility, which he must ...et, a responsibility from which ...e personal respect with which he ...y have been heretofore regarded, ...ght not to protect him, nor ge...ral coincidence of political opin...n to release him.

Upon what grounds did the co...nel accuse these men of being ...w-boys? of being as often in the ...emy's camp, as in our own? Did ... know the facts? If he did, he ...st have seen them steal; he must ...ve seen them in the enemy's camp! ...t he does not pretend this.—...hat then is the evidence of these ...cts? At most hearsay—which ...ight indeed be true—but it might ...so, be, as in fact it was, false.—...his evidence was assuredly too ...se, for the charge he advanced ...against men whose service had ...rtainly been important and who, ...sent, were not in a condition to ...stify themselves. The colonel is ...christian. Did he here observe ...e golden rule? The colonel has ...s enemies; how would he feel, if ...e community should judge of his ...haracter, by *their* calumnies.

The utmost that can be said in ...alliation of Col. Tallmadge's con...uct, is that he believed what he ...id to be true. He believed them ...o be Cow-boy plunderers, be...ause he heard so! He believed ...ey would have permitted Andre ...o proceed, if he had had more to ...ive them, because Andre *said* he ...as of that opinion!—Upon such ...rounds the colonel employed the ...eight of his character, and the au...hority of his place, to consign to ...famy the three men who had sav...West Point and the army!

There is not a court of justice in ...hristendom which would not spurn ...ch evidence. There can there...re be no fear that it will be re...ived by a grateful people. And ...tle we are fully persuaded that ...othing has appeared to put the ac...used *upon their defence*, yet we ...roceed, gratuitously, to lay be...re our readers, such conclusive ...estimony as will satisfy the whole ...world.

And first, as to those men being *...ow-boys*. Their neighbors would ...e, of all others most likely to ...now the fact, if it were so; and ...he annexed certificate from men, ...ged and venerable, will shew that ...ey were not even suspected.—...ut the oath of Mr. Van Wart is ...ecisive.

As to the second point, whether ...he Captors of Andre would have ...eleased him for a very large bribe, ...rovided he could immediately have ...aid it, that is a circumstance which ...ould be known only *by themselves*. ...nd Mr. Van Wart expressly de...ies the imputation in the annexed ...ffidavit.

The only possible question that ...an remain is, whether the witness ...s worthy of credit. To this point ...we bring men who have known him ...rom his infancy, men, whose vene...able hairs are silvered by age; ...hey speak to us from the verge of ...the grave; and they unite in the ...declaration that no man is more en...titled to be believed, than *Isaac ...Van Wart!*

The nature of the case does not ...admit of testimony more precise, ...perfect and conclusive. The refu...tation is solemnly sworn to, and by ...a man who in moral and religious ...deportment during a long life, has ...had no superior.

*Isaac Van Wart's Affidavit.*

Isaac Van Wart, of the town of Mount Pleasant, in the county of Westchester, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is one of three persons who arrested maj. Andre, during the American revolutionary war, and conducted him to the American camp. That he this deponent, together with David Williams and John Paulding, had secreted themselves at the side of the highway, for the purpose of detecting any persons coming from or having unlawful intercourse with the enemy, being between the two armies; a service not uncommon in those times. That this deponent and his companions were armed with muskets; and upon seing major Andre approach the place where they were concealed, they rose and presented their muskets at him, and required him to stop, which he did.

He then asked them whether they belonged to his party? and then they asked him which was his party? to which he replied, the lower party. Upon which they deeming a little stratagem, under such circumstances, not only justifiable, but necessary, gave him to understand that they were of his party; upon which he joyfully declared himself to be a British officer, and told them that he had been out upon very particular business. Having ascertained thus much, this deponent and his companions undeceived him as to their characters, declaring themselves Americans, and that he must consider himself their prisoner. Upon this, with seeming unconcern he said he had a pass from general Arnold, which he exhibited, and then insisted on their permitting him to proceed. But they told him that as he had confessed himself to be a British officer, they deemed it to be their duty to convey him to the American camp; and then took him into a wood, a short distance from the highway, in order to guard against being surprised by parties of the enemy, who were frequently reconnoitering in that neighbourhood. That when they had him in the wood, they proceeded to search him, for the purpose of ascertaining who and what he was, and found inside of his stockings and boots next to his bare feet, papers, which satisfied them, that he was a spy. Major Andre now shewed them his gold watch, and remarked that it was evidence of his being a gentleman, and also promised to make them any reward they might name if they would but permit him to proceed, which they refused. He then told them, that if they doubted the fulfilment of his promise, they might conceal him in some secret place, & keep him there until they could send to New-York and receive their reward. And this deponent expressly declares that every offer made by maj. Andre to them was promptly and resolutely refused. And for himself he solemnly declares that he had not, and he does most sincerely believe that Paulding and Williams had not any intention of plundering their prisoner, nor did they confer with each other, or even hesitate, whether they should accept his promises, but on the contrary they were, in the opinion of this deponent, governed, like himself, by a deep interest in the cause of the country, and a strong sense of duty. And this deponent further says that he never visited the British camp, nor does he believe or suspect that either Paulding or Williams ever did, except that Paulding was once before Andre's capture, and once afterwards, made a prisoner by the British, as this deponent has been informed and believes. And this deponent for himself expressly denies that he ever held any unlawful traffic or any intercourse whatever with the enemy. And appealing solemnly to that omniscient Being at whose tribunal he must soon appear, he doth expressly declare that all accusations, charging him therewith, are utterly untrue.

Sworn this 28th day of Jan. 1817. } before Jacob Radcliff. }

ISAAC VAN WART.

We the subscribers, inhabitants of the county of Westchester, do certify, that during the revolutionary war we were well acquainted with Isaac Van Wart, David Williams and John Paulding who arrested major Andre; and that at no time during the revolutionary war, was any suspicion ever entertained by their neighbours or acquaintances that they or either of them held any undue intercourse with the enemy. On the contrary they were universally esteemed and taken to be ardent and faithful in the cause of the country. We further certify that the said Paulding and Williams are not now resident among us, but that Isaac Van Wart is a respectable freeholder in the town of Mount Pleasant, that we are well acquainted with him; and we do not hesitate to declare our belief that there is not an individual in the county of Westchester, acquainted with Isaac Van Wart, who would not hesitate to describe him as a man of a sober, moral, industrious and religious life—as a man whose integrity is as unimpeachable as his veracity is undoubted.—In these respects no man in the county of Westchester is his superior.

Jonathan G. Tompkins, aged 81 years.
Jacob Purdy, aged 77 years.
John Odell, aged 60 years.
John Boyce, aged 72 years.
J. Requa, aged 57 years.
William Paulding, aged 81 years.
John Requa, aged 54 years.
Archer Read, aged 64 years.
George Comb, aged 72 years.
Gilbert Dean, aged 70 years.
Jonathan Odell, 87.
Cornelius Vantassell, aged 74 years.
Thomas Boyce, aged 71 years.
Tunis Lynt, aged 71 years.
Jacobus Dyckman, aged 68 years.
William Hammond.
John Comer.

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BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.

FIRE.

On Thursday morning last, a fire was discovered in the celebrated Tavern at Havre-de-Grace, kept by Mr. James Gilbert, which was entirely consumed, with all the furniture. Gen. Brown and several other passengers narrowly escaped with their lives—and only escaped by leaping from the second story windows. The general first discovered the blaze and alarmed the lodgers—He then attempted to return, for the purpose of securing his effects, but was prevented by the fire and smoke from so doing.—Destitute of clothing he escaped through the windows—his baggage was entirely consumed, amounting in value, it is believed, to about one thousand dollars. A lady passenger, we are sorry to relate, received considerable injury from the blaze. The amount of property destroyed, is estimated from fifteen to seventeen thousand dollars. The flame is supposed to have been occasioned by some burning coals falling from the lower floor into the cellar, which was filled with combustible materials—Gen. Brown is now in this city.

Between seven and eight o'clock Thursday evening, the upper part of a back building belonging to Mr. Charles Burrell, on Wilks-alley, was discovered to be on fire. The building contained a quantity of hay which had been put in during the afternoon, and there is no doubt it was set on fire, probably by some mischievous boys. The fire was extinguished by the exertions of the citizens without causing much injury.

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*Charleston, Feb. 15.*

*Symptoms of War between Great Britain and Spain.*

We learn by the British brig *Mohawk*, Capt. John B. Aveilhe, arrived here yesterday evening from Havanna, that the British Frigate *Active*, which went from Jamaica some time since to demand the Specie forcibly taken from the wreck of the British sloop of war *Fly*, by a Spanish government vessel, had returned, without effecting the object of her mission. It was the current opinion at Havanna, when the above vessel sailed, that a RUPTURE between the two governments would grow out of this occurrence. Letters received in town yesterday from Havanna, via Savannah, also mention that such a result was very probable.

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## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 18th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, all the the personal estate of Nicholas Baldwin, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, bacon, thirty barrels of corn, & fodder, household and kitchen furniture, with a variety of farming utensils, too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale, for all sums above twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, and for all sums of twenty dollars, and under, the cash to be paid on the day of sale.

*Rezin D. Baldwin, Admr.*

Feb. 27. 2 ts.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of *fieri facias* to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court and the court of appeals, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, at my office, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for cash,

One brick house in London-Town with three acres of land attached thereto, two horses and three head of cattle, being taken as the property of James Laramore, to satisfy debts due Solomon G. Albers & Alexander Stenart, adm. Dr. John Gassaway.

*R. Welch of Ben. Sh'ff.*
A. A. county.

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## PUBLIC SALE.

By direction of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will commence on Monday the 24th day of March instant, at the store of the late Barney Curran, deceased, the sale of an assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

The stock of the deceased, among which are a great many articles both useful and fashionable. The sale will be at auction, and commence at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

The terms of sale are, that for all sums above fifty dollars, bonds with approved security will be required, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within six months from the day of sale, and for all sums under fifty dollars the cash to be paid.

*Nich. Brewer,* }
*Dennis Claude,* } *Ex'rs.*

March 6.

The above invoice of goods will be disposed of at private sale, on accommodating terms, to a good purchaser, if applied for previous to the day of sale. The executors take this opportunity of urging to those persons indebted to the deceased, the necessity for their making immediate payment, as the duties enjoined upon them will not justify delay.

N. B.
D. C.

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## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 22d, 1817.*

On application by petition of Henrietta Hicks, administratrix of John Hicks, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills,*
for A. A. county.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hicks, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twelfth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 22d day of February, 1817.

*Henrietta Hicks, administratrix.*

March 6

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*STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.*

*Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, March 4th, 1817.*

On application by petition of Jerningham Drury, executor of the last will and testament of Abel Hill, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.*

*Notice is hereby Given.*

That the subscriber of A. A county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Abel Hill, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1817

*Jerningham Drury, Executor.*

March 6.

## STRAY COWS.

Came to the subscriber's, sometime in December last, two stray COWS, trespassing on the premises of the subscriber. One a red and white cow about four or five years old; the other a red cow, about the same age, with a star in the forehead, and wide horns; the red and white cow has a swallow fork in the left ear, and under bit on the right ear and a crop; the red cow has an under bit on the left ear, & a crop on the right. The owners are requested to come, prove property, and pay all expences, and take them away.

*Thomas Bailey.*
Head of South River.

Feb. 13. 3w

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*Anne-Arundel county, to wit:*

I hereby certify, that John Baley, a free coloured man, of said county, informed and satisfied me, that he had taken up, between the mouth of Magothy, and Sandy Point, adrift, a small Boat or Batteau, about sixteen feet long, two and a half wide, and painted red inside. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace, for said county, this 7th day of Feb. 1817

*Henry Hammond.*

Feb. 13. 3 3w.

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## NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Nicholas Baldwin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

*Rezin D. Baldwin, Administrator.*

March 6. 3w

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## Taken up as a Stray,

By the subscriber, living near Bladensburgh, in Prince George's county, a BLACK HORSE, with a sore back, both hind feet white, a white spot on his shoulder, fourteen hands high, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old. The owner is requested to apply, prove property, pay charges, and take away the said horse.

*Wm. Magruder.*

Prince George's County, March 6, 1816. 3w

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## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, March 4, 1817.*

On application by petition of Mary Armiger & Richard G. Hutton, administrators with the will annexed, of Jno Armiger, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,*
for A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Armiger, late of Anne Arundel county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1817.

*Mary Armiger,* }
*Richard G Hutton,* } *Adm'rs. W. A.*

March 6.

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## A Teacher Wanted,

At the Anne-Arundel county Free School, on the Head of South River, by the first day of April. The situation will be an eligible one to a person who can produce testimonials of his good character and capability. Application to be made to either

*Brice J. Worthington,*
*Thomas Snowden,*
*Nicholas Watkins of Thos.*
*Stephen Beard,*
*Charles Watson,*
*Thomas Hodges.*

March 6.

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## Public Sale.

By virtue of an act of the late legislature, & of an order thereupon of the Chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 17th day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, (this property being formerly occupied by Mary Pearson;) those two tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, bounding on Glebe Creek of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, called Bessonden, and Gassaway's Meadows, containing about one hundred and forty acres, adjoining the property, late the dwelling plantation of Doct. John Gassaway deceased, and now the property of Mr. Edward Collinson. The terms are, that the purchaser shall give bond with security to be approved by the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale within twelve months, and on payment of the purchase money a good title will be given thereto, by

*Isaac Mayo, Trustee.*

N. B It has been reduced to a certainty that this place will support more stock than many others of double the number of acres.

Feb. 27 2 ts.

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## SALE.

The subscriber will offer for sale, at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday, the 29th of March next, (if not before disposed of at private sale) that small tract of land near South River, and adjoining Mr. Wm. Stewart's farm, whereon he resides, containing about one hundred and forty five acres. This place has many advantages, but it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. A credit of twelve months will be given; bond with approved security will be required, and upon the payment a conveyance will be made.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

*Richard Harwood, (of Thos.)*

Feb. 27. 2 ts.

## POETSC RNE

### CHESS.

[Two Persians had engaged in such deep play, that the whole fortune of one of them was gained by his opponent. He who played the White was the ruined man, & made desperate by his loss, offered his favorite wife as his last stake. She, from a Window above viewing the game, called out to him to *concede his castle* and preserve her life.]

SITUATION OF THE GAME.

BLACK.

King at the Queen's Knight's square,
Queen at the King's Knight's.
Castle at the King's Knight's 2d square.
Castle at the White Queen's Knight's 2d.

WHITE.

King at his Castle's fourth square.
Queen's Castle at his own second.
King's Bishop at his King's fourth.
Queen's Knight's pawn at his Knight's sixth.
Queen's Bishop's pawn at his Bishop's sixth.

(White to play.)

THE PERSIAN GAMESTERS.

Where the stream of Solophena
Winds along the silent vale;
Where the palm-trees softly murmur,
Waving to the gentle gale.
By the myrtle woven windows
Of an old romantic seat,
Sat at Chess two noble Persians,
Shelter'd from the scorching heat.
Here, with beating heart, Alcanzor
View'd the deep eventful play;
Here, with black o'er-aching eye-brow
Sat the Caliph Mehmod Bey.
Now with weary eye, the Persian
Marks each passion of the heart;
And the gallant brave Alcanzor
Yields a victim to his art.
Soon his ancient stores of treasure,
Soon his wealth and wide domain;
Soon the gleanings of his father
Fall the crafty Caliph's gain.
Now he maddens as the lion,
Ranging thro' the desert grove;
Now with desperate oath he pledges
Zadia's beauty, Zadia's love.
Mehmed Bey the offer seizes.
Triumph glistens in his eyes,
Ah! rash youth, that thou hadst never.
Dar'd to risk so fair a prize.
For impending ruin threatens
To devote thy hapless love—
But what pleasing accents issue
From the lattic'd heights above!
'Tis the beauteous Zaida crying,
Half-distracted, "O my life!
"To thy foe concede thy Castle
"And preserve from death thy Wife."

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*From the Connecticut Courant.*

Short Chapters of Hints and Advisements on the subject of Hard Times.

*By one of the People.*

CHAP. XXIII.

A FAMILY LECTURE.

"*Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost.*"

THIS one scriptural line speaks volumes. What! did He who multiplied the loaves and the fishes by speaking only a word, also give orders to gather up the fragments so carefully that nothing of them should be lost? Assuredly it follows, that every kind and degree of wastefulness is an offence against Christian morals. Consider it, ye rich, who waste what would be ample enough for the sustentation of many poor. Consider it also, ye of the middling and poorer classes, who are bringing yourselves into needs & straits by your thoughtless wastefulness.

Saving economy is a Christian duty. And of what distinctive *quality* is it? It is not the idolatrous covetousness that appropriates all to itself, and sends the needy away empty. It is not the sordid parsimony that grudges moderately to use, and saves only to hoard. It is not the niggardly economy—"penny wise, and pound foolish"—that incurs serious losses, by withholding trifling expenses, at such times as they are required. No; it is a prudent care against all waste; a prudent care that *nothing be lost*. It will give away when duty calls, but never will *throw* away. In sober truth, wastefulness is not to be regarded as a mere foible, but as a trespass against a clear article in the moral code of our holy religion.

Most estates have been gathered from small savings. Out of small savings, they have grown up by little and little, till, in a long course of years, they come to be of great, or of considerable magnitude.

Again, men who, and whose wives, have been industrious and prudently saving, have brought up families of children in a snug, comfortable way, though it seemed, even to themselves, a marvel how they had done it with so slender means.

Contrariwise, a great many estates have run out at small leaks. For want of prudent care, they wasted away in numerous little streamlets, while the owners were in no wise prodigal or extravagant in any notorious instances.

Moreover, there are families possessing incomes fully sufficient, who fare but indifferently as to the quality of their meals, and yet are in straits, merely for want of a saving and skilful course of economy.

The main pillar of domestic economy, is the *Wife*. Under the management of one who "looketh well to the ways of her household," a small income is more competent, than twofold greater income committed to the hands of a woman of careless, improvident, and wasteful habits.

As the Scotch proverb says, "Many a little makes a mickle," or a much. The savings in a family, of 6 cents a day, would seem a trifle; yet, in a long run, it is no trifle. In a year, it amounts to 22 dollars nearly; and, to a family in small circumstances, it is of considerable consequence whether it have, at the end of the year, 22 dollars aforehand, or nothing at all. In the course of 20 years, the savings of only 6 cents a day would amount to about 440 dollars; and if the interest were all along reckoned, up to the last year, the amount would be nearly double—making in the whole a pretty good estate for a family in the small way.

In these hard times, and in all times indeed, men of but small incomes must learn, and their wives must learn, to calculate *fractions*, or their sums will come out wrong at last. With the poor, and even with the generality of those in middling circumstances, *To live, or not to live; that's the question* now. If they would wish to make a comfortable living at all, they must mind the *littles* in their secular affairs.

As man is a laughing animal, as well as a proud one, it is not unlikely that some readers will bestow the laugh of ridicule upon this sentiment; but they can't laugh away the truth of it.

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*A brief account of a melancholy event which lately occurred at Rochester Bridge, (on the River Medway, England.)*

On Friday, the 15th of Sept. 1816, Thomas, son of the late Mr. Gilbert, of Chatham, having attained his 21st year, a party was formed to enjoy the pleasure of a fine afternoon in a water excursion: it consisted of a gentleman, his wife, and child, and 12 other young persons, from 6 to 21 years of age.

The party walked to Rochester about three o'clock, and took the water above the bridge, from whence they proceeded up the river, and went as far as Halling, where they passed the afternoon, in the most social and harmless hilarity; little anticipating the fatal doom which so speedily awaited them; and, after taking tea, re-entered their boat, in order to return. On leaving Halling, they passed away the time, and amused themselves by singing hymns, as the boat glided down the stream. On approaching Rochester Bridge, many persons were arrested in their progress, and stopped to listen to the joyous harmony of the happy party, rendered more melodious by the serenity of the evening. It was particularly remarked, that the hymn they were singing, as they approached the fatal spot, was that interesting piece which concludes with the following verse:

"The hour is near consign'd to death,
I own the just decree;
Saviour! with my last parting breath,
I'll cry, Remember me."

This was their theme when they approached the bridge. The boat shot under the arch with the velocity of lightning, the tide being about half ebb, at which time it dashed through the arches of the bridge with immense force, and the depth of about 4 feet.

In a moment a sudden crash was heard, and one general heart-piercing shriek of agony announced to the trembling passengers above, the dreadful work of desolation. A beam, at that time about a foot under water, against which the boat had struck, was the cause of the accident. On looking over the balustrades, nothing was seen but the boat driving over the boiling surges, with its keel upwards, and a little dog which was fastened to it by a string. Nothing was heard but the roaring of the waters. Thus, in a moment were engulphed fifteen persons, who, in the innocent enjoyment of that pleasure which youth, health and religion bestows, were suddenly consigned to a watery grave. Not one was saved—every soul instaneously perished.


## TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers | 9 cents |
| Directions for Prayer | 6¼ |
| Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer | 1 |
| On Baptism, | 6¼ |
| On the Lord's Supper | 6¼ |

Feb. 20. 3

## HOPKINS'

*CELEBRATED RAZOR STROP*

AND

## DIAMOND PASTE.

It is deemed unnecessary by the SOLE AGENT for the City of Annapolis, to resort to newspaper eulogium, suffice to say, that it supersedes the necessity of the HONE, too apt to SCALE THE EDGE—For sale, in the three established sizes, by the undersigned at the Philadelphia prices.

Feb. 20. 3 *Jeremiah Hughes.* 6w

## Pocket Book Lost.

Lost a few days ago on the road from Annapolis to Baltimore, within a few miles of Annapolis, an old red Morocco Pocket Book, containing some money, and several lottery tickets, among the money were two ten dollar notes of the Merchants Bank of Alexandria; it also contained several memorandums and papers of no use to any body but the owner. Whoever has found said Pocket Book, and leaves it with Mr Caton, at his Hotel, Annapolis, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Feb. 20. 3

## 20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright *mulatto woman*, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col Waring of Mount-Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her cloathing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

*Wm. B. Beanes.*

Upper Marlbro' Sept. 26. 24 tf.


## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, February 4th, 1817.*

On application by petition of Samuel Parrott, executor of the last will and testament of John Parrott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.*

*This is to give notice,*

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Parrott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of February, 1817.

*Samuel Parrott, Executor.*

Feb 20. 3 6w.


## TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establisment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at livery.

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terrapins or Oysters at the shortest notice.

Sept. 12. 22

## The Baltimore & Annapolis STAGE,

Was yesterday removed from Mr Caton's to Mr. Wm. Brewer's. Gentlemen travelling in the said line, will have every attention paid them at the above office.

Feb, 27. 2 *John Gadsby.*

## Carriages for Sale.

JONATHAN HUTTON,

Has, at his Shop, in Corn-Hill street, the following Carriages for sale:

One light, fashionable,

*New Gig,*

well finished, and in complete order;

*A light second-handed Jersey Wagon,*

calculated for country use; and

*A second-handed Chaise.*

The above carriages will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms for Cash.

Annapolis, Oct. 17. 2X tf.


*By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.*

*A PROCLAMATION.*

Whereas it appears from the deposition of Joseph Sprigg, Esq. of Washington county, that about three o'clock in the morning of the fifteenth ultimo, a fire broke out in his stable which entirely consumed it, and that he has strong reasons to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of said offence, provided he she or they or any of them be brought to justice. Given in Council at the City of Annapolis under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirteenth day of January eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Jan. 16 8


## FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his Landed Estate on Rhode river in Anne-Arundel county, about nine miles below the city of Annapolis, known by the name of the

HAYLANDS.

This establishment has long been considered one of the most desirable in Maryland for a country gentleman, possessing as it does the requisites necessary to make it so; such as fertility of soil, fine springs, extreme beauty of situation, lofty, airy and dry, & a good neighbourhood. The quantity of land between twelve and fifteen hundred acres, well timbered and adjoining those of col. Mercer. The improvements, a large two story brick house with wings, in good repair, overseer's house, quarters, stables, tobacco houses, barn sheds and strong enclosures. The soil particularly favourable to the growth of tobacco, corn, clover and first quality white wheat, a large proportion of rich natural meadow and the uplands highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. The waters of Rhode river navigable for bay craft of the largest size, encompass about one fourth part of these lands, which waters abound with crabs, fish, wild fowl and fine oysters, and come nearer than any other on the Chesapeake bay to the city of Washington, having the like and equal advantages, being distant from the city about thirty-two miles and a good road thereto over Mount Pleasant ferry and through Upper Marlborough.—There has been formerly a mill on these lands, the stream attached to which is plentiful nine months in the year.

If desired, all the stock, except the Negroes will be sold with the farm. The stock is valuable, and consists of about eighty head of Cattle, one hundred Sheep, twelve or fifteen horses, hogs, &c. Mr. Gray, manager, will shew the farm to any person desirous of making examination. Apply in Baltimore to

Jan. 4 8 JAMES CARROLL. 2mo.

## FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

### Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Nov. 21. 15 *J. T. Chase.*

## To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold, where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.


*By his Excellency Charles Ridgely, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from the deposition of Upton Bruce, Esquire, of the City of Baltimore, that a negro girl named Rebecca, slave to the said Bruce, did, to answer certain purposes and to accomplish certain views, give to his infant child, about seven months old, a poisonous dose, and that in a few days afterwards she absconded, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Rebecca to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Jan. 23. 7 10t.


## FOR SALE.

About seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, the rest in wood and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. W. Stewart resided, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) The farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Feb. 13 4 *Richard Loockerman.*

## NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co.

Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and China Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sein Twine, Cider. Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will purchase or barter Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn. 8

## NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

*Nicholas Brewer,* Ex'trs.
*Dennis Claude,* Ex'trs.

January 23. tf

## To be Rented

For three years, either for a certain sum, or a share, at the option of the tenant, Mr. Kerr's farm on the north side of Severn, opposite to Annapolis. For terms apply to

6 *Henry L. Davis.*

January 30.

## NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in May next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county, for the year 1816.

By order

*Wm. S. Green, clk.*

Feb. 20. 3

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXV. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1817. No. 11.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.


WASHINGTON, March 5.

## THE INAUGURATION.

Under the auspices of a delightful day, yesterday took place the interesting ceremony attendant on the entrance of the PRESIDENT elect of the UNITED STATES, on the duties of his arduous station. The ceremony and the spectacle were simple and grand, animating and impressive.

At half after 11 o'clock, the PRESIDENT, with him the VICE PRESIDENT elect, left his private residence, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback, marshalled by the gentlemen appointed for that duty.

The President reached the Congress Hall a little before 12; at the same time the Ex-President arrived and the Judges of the Supreme Court. All having entered the Chamber of the Senate, then in session, the Vice-President took the Chair, and the oath of office was administered to him. A pertinent address was delivered on the occasion, by the Vice President.

The ceremony having ended, the Senate adjourned, and the President & Vice-President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate generally, the Marshals, &c. attended the President to the elevated portico temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the government, foreign officers, strangers, (ladies as well as gentlemen) and citizens, the President rose and delivered the following

## SPEECH:

I should be destitute of feeling, if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all that they could to merit it, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties; with the proper discharge of which the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot enter on these duties without great anxiety for the result. From a just responsibility I will never shrink; calculating with confidence, that in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, my motives will always be duly appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candor and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations. In following their venerated example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, & shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty eight. Through the whole term the government has been, what may emphatically be called, self-government; and what has been the effect? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence of our institutions.—During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example,—their citizens, individually, have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our Union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honorable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, against foreign dangers, and enjoying within the separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved their police, extended their settlements, and attained a strength and maturity, which are the best proofs of wholesome laws well-administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals, what a proud spectacles does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our Union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who restrained from offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers, to the Divine Author of his being? It is well known, that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent; and I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason.

Some, who might admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, might doubt it in trials which put to the test its strength and efficiency, as a member of the great community of nations. Here too, experience has afforded us the most satisfactory proof in its favor. Just as this constitution was put into action, several of the principal states of Europe had become much agitated and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have, of late only terminated. In the course of these conflicts, the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their interest to stand aloof from the contest; to demand justice from the party committing the injury; and to cultivate, by a fair and honorable conduct, the friendship of all. War became at length, inevitable, and the result has shewn, that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials, under the most favorable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people, and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and the militia, I need not speak.

Such, then, is the happy government under which we live; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government elective in all its branches, under which every citizen may, by its merit, obtain the highest trust recognized by the constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations of the highest importance admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe.—Penetrating, internally, to the great lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant, leaving, even in years the least favorable, a surplus for the wants of our fellowmen, in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our union that is not particularly interest in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it.—Our fellow citizens of the north, engaged in navigation, find great encouragement in being made the favored carriers of the vast products of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply recompensed, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufacturers find a generous encouragement by the policy which patronizes domestic industry; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market by local wants, in less favored parts, at home.

Such, then, being the highly favored condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers which menace us? If any exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked, what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the revolution? How remedy the defects of the first instrument of our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of individuals? How sustain and pass with glory through the late war? The government has been in the hands of the people.—To the people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositories of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the U. S. been educated in different principles; had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it be believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career, or been blessed with the same success? While then the constituent body retains its present sound and healthful state, every thing will be safe. They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt; when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and an usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin.—Let us then look to the great cause and endeavor to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise & constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the fortune of other nations, the United States may be again involved in war, and it may in that event be the object of the adverse party to overset our government, to break our union and demolish us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate and pacific policy of our government, may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are in a certain degree dependent on their prosperous state.—Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our character, and with it perhaps our liberties. A people who fail to do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. National honor is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every citizen, is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished.

To secure us against these dangers our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia be placed on the best practicable footing. To put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion, will be attended with expence, but the work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a naval force superior to our own, aided by a few thousand land troops, would expose us to greater expence, without taking into estimate the loss of property, and distress of our citizens, than would be sufficient for this great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications and to meet the first invasions of a foreign foe; and, while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the science, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war. The latter, retained within the limits proper in a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States with dignity in the wars of other powers and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country render it susceptible, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially both as an auxiliary of defence, and as a powerful engine of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination.

But it ought always to be held prominently in view, that the safety of these states, and of every thing dear to a free people, must depend in an eminent degree on the Militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force, which it would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States, to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized and trained as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such, as to put at the command of the government, the ardent patriotism and youthful vigor of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed too in time of peace to be the better prepared for war. With such an organization, of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of high importance will claim attention, among which the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow-citizens; much to the ornament of the country; and, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependent on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by intersecting the country with so many great rivers, bays and lakes, approaching from distant points so near to each other, that the inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was perhaps never seen than is exhibited within the limits of the U. States; a territory so vast, and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, & every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

The great amount of our revenues and the flourishing state of the Treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow-citizens to bear the burthens which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration.—These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the United States, to discharge the national debt, at no early period. Peace is the best time for improvement and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most; that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The Executive is charged officially, in the departments under it, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it to the purposes for which it is raised. The Legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see, that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the Executive, to enable it to bring the public agents, entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them: but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie, long and uselessly, in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of those duties, at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable, of any, and rendering to each what is its due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the encreased harmony of opinion, which pervades our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it.—The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained several trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony, in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a Government commence under auspices so favourable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, antient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our Government has approached to perfection; that, in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make; that the great object is, to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterize it, and, that that is to be done,

by preserving the virtue and enlightening the minds of the people; and as a security against foreign dangers to adopt such arrangements as are indispensible to the support of our Independence, our Rights and Liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, under the favour of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

In the administrations of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented, which will always be found highly instructive & useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavour to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes that he may long enjoy, in his retirement, the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents and the most faithful and meritorious services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty that He will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favour.

Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the U. States. The oath was announced by a single gun, and followed by salutes from the Navy Yard, the battery, from Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The President was received on his arrival, with military honours, by the Marine Corps, by the Georgetown Riflemen, a company of Artillery and two companies of Infantry from Alexandria; and on his return was saluted in like manner.

It is impossible to compute with any thing like accuracy the number of carriages, horses, and persons present. Such a concourse was never before seen in Washington; the number of persons present being estimated at from five to eight thousand. The mildness and radiance of the day cast a brilliant hue on the complexion of the whole ceremony; and it is satisfactory to say, that we heard of no accident during the day, notwithstanding the magnitude of the assemblage.

The President and his lady, after his return, received at their dwelling the visits of their friends, of the Heads of Departments, most of the Senators and Representatives, of all the Foreign Ministers at the seat of government, of strangers & citizens; who also generally paid the tribute of their unabated respect to Mr. and Mrs. Madison.

The Evening concluded with a splendid Ball at Davis's Hotel; at which were present the President and Ex-President and their ladies, the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and an immense throng of strangers and citizens.

Thus has commenced the administration of JAMES MONROE. In the utmost warmth of our good wishes, we cannot wish him a more honourable, a more grateful termination of his official life, than that which has crowned the administration of JAMES MADISON.

The principles developed in his Inaugural Speech, are such as, adhered to, will triumphantly bear him through. They are those of the honest republican, and at the same time of the practical statesman. They afford us the highest presage of an upright and unsophisticated administration of the public affairs, on the solid principles of the constitution, regulated by reason, and tempered by the wisdom of experience.


## A STRAY COW.

Came to the subscriber's on the road to the lower ferry, known by the name of Tilley's Ferry, sometime in February, a white Cow, with red ears, about 5 years old, the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. This 5th day of March, 1817.

*Charles Boon.*

March 13.

## FOR SALE,

A likely Mulatto Girl, between sixteen and seventeen years of age. Inquire at this office.

March 13. 3w



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 13.


### COMMUNICATION.

London is just now as much of a mob-town as our Baltimore, and the mob gentry are guilty of as great outrages almost in the former, as they have been in the latter. Dr. Watson is almost equal to Dr. Gale or Dr. Lewis; and Mr. Hunt is as ready to approve of their deeds, as it was made to appear that General Stansbury was. What blessed places these large cities are; these "sores on the body politic," as Mr. Jefferson very justly named them. And yet it would seem, that no other places are fit for legislation; in them, and in them only, perhaps would the legislature be perfectly safe! This great and noted character, Dr. Watson, it is said, has made his escape, and designs to make this country his residence. No doubt he will be followed by a number of others of the London patriots, who will soon find London to be too hot for them. Is it not likely that Baltimore will be the theatre selected for their future exploits, and ere long, they will be as much distinguished there, as they at present are in London? There they have nothing to dread, because if perchance they should be brought to trial, why Baltimore juries are ready to acquit them. Did they not acquit the ferocious murderers of Lingan? Why not their future murderers? Let those who are so entirely out of their senses as to believe that Mobs are no longer to be dreaded in Baltimore, read the late accounts of the London riots, and seriously decide, if Baltimore be safe.

It is to be hoped, that these accounts will be collected and published in a small volume. It might be dedicated to Joseph Taney, Esq. and the proprietors of the Baltimore Assembly Rooms, conjointly.

CIVIS.

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It appears by the list of laws, that the legislature, although unwilling to purchase the Baltimore Assembly Rooms, gave the proprietors leave to sell them. It is to be hoped, that they will meet with a purchaser, and then too, it is to be hoped, they will not be so anxious to carry the legislature into that hot-bed of riots and massacres.

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### LAWS OF MARYLAND.

*Passed December Session, 1816.*

### An act relating to Inquests held by Coroners.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That hereafter there shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents to each juror who may serve on a coroner's inquest, and to the constable who may be directed by any coroner or magistrate to summon such jury, or to the coroner if the jury be summoned by him, the sum of twelve and one half cents for each juror, which sums shall be collected and paid to the persons entitled thereto, in the like manner as the fees allowed by law to such coroner.

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### LIST OF ACTS.

*Passed at the Second Session of the Fourteenth Congress, just closed.*

An act to repeal the second section of the act concerning the pay of the officers, seamen and marines of the navy.

An act supplementary to an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

An act for the relief of Nathaniel Williams.

An act directing the discharge of Nathaniel Taft from his imprisonment.

An act for the relief of William Haslett.

An act for the relief of John Ricaud.

An act authorising a new edition of the land laws.

An act making a partial appropriation for the navy for the year 1817.

An act for the relief of Oliver Spellman.

An act for the repeal after the present session of Congress the act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the delegates from the territories, passed March 19, 1816.

An act to extend the provisions of the act to authorise certain officers and other persons to administer oaths, passed in 1798.

An act to amend the act authorising the payment of a sum of money to Joseph Stewart and others.

An act for the relief of Henry Malcolm.

An act for the relief of Jacint Laval.

An act in addition to the act for the relief of George T. Ross and Daniel Patterson.

An act providing for the division of certain quarter sections in future sales of public lands.

An act for the relief of Lewis Olmsted.

An act authorising the sale of certain grounds belonging to the United States in the City of Washington.

An act for the relief of Alexander Holmes and Benj. Hough.

An act supplementary to the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States.

An act for the relief of Peter Kendall.

An act for the relief of certain Creek Indians.

An act making an appropriation for opening and cutting a road therein described.

An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings and improving the public square.

An act authorising a subscription for printing the tenth volume of the public documents.

An act supplementary to the act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments.

An act for the relief of certain officers.

An act for the relief of John de Castanado.

An act to continue in force the 2d section of the act supplementary to the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

An act to authorise the extension of the Columbian turnpike road in the District of Columbia.

An act to provide for furnishing the House of the President of the U. S.

An act making provisions for support of the military establishment during the year 1817.

An act allowing further time for entering donation rights to lands in the district of Detroit.

An act to set apart certain public lands for the cultivation of the vine and olive.

An act making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

An act to incorporate the subscribers to certain banks in the district of Columbia, and to prevent the circulation of unchartered bank notes within the same.

An act authorising the payment of a sum of money to Teacle Savage and others.

An act to amend the act of last session making further provision for military services during the late war.

An act transferring the duties of commissioner of loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of commissioner of loans.

An act to continue in force an act of 1815 further providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

An act for the relief of Mary Wells.

An act for erecting a Light House on the West Chop of Holmes Hole Channel.

An act for the relief of James H. Boisgervais.

An act for the relief of William Oliver.

An act supplementary to the act directing the disposition of money paid to the courts of the United States.

An act for the relief of Francis Cazeau.

An act for the relief of William Smith.

An act to alter and establish certain post roads.

An act to provide for the punishment of crimes committed within the Indian boundary.

An act for compensating Peter Hagner.

An act authorising the payment to the state of Georgia of 15 per cent. on her quota of the direct tax, for the year 1816, assumed and paid by said state.

An act for the relief of Henry Lee.

An act respecting the contracts for the printing for Congress.

An act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Joseph Summers and John Allen.

An act for the relief of Robert Burnside.

An act to provide for reports of decisions of the Supreme Court.

An act for the relief of Journonville de Villiers.

An act for the relief of Charles Williams.

An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt.

An act repealing the act for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war.

An act respecting the compensation of certain collectors.

An act for the relief of the widow and children of Abraham Owen.

An act making additional appropriations for paying the expences of the army and militia during the late war.

An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines who were lost in the United States brig Epervier.

An act to repeal so much of any acts now in force as authorises a loan of money or an issue of Treasury notes.

An act to continue in force the act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

An act for the relief of Peyton Short.

An act providing for the more prompt settlement of public accounts.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy, during the year 1817.

An act repealing the assessment and collection of the direct tax.

An act authorising the payment of a sum of money to Nathaniel Seavy and others.

An act for the relief of the widows and children of Arnold H. Dohrman.

An act for the relief of William Chism.

An act to fix the peace establishment of the marine corps.

An act for the relief of George Buckmaster.

An act authorising the payment of a sum of money to Georgia, under the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and that state.

An act for the relief of Caleb Nicholls.

An act respecting the district court of the United States in the northern district of New-York.

An act for the relief of Madame Montrieul.

An act to amend the act, authorising the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service during the late war.

An act authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain duties therein mentioned.

An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States in the state of Indiana.

An act to continue in force the act relating to settlers on the public lands.

An act authorising the deposit of papers of foreign vessels with the consuls of their respective nations.

An act to amend the act granting a bounty in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers.

An act for the relief of Joseph I. Green.

An act to authorise the repayment of certain alien duties.

An act to regulate the trade in Plaster of Paris.

An act for the relief of James Villere.

An act for the relief of Peter Caslard.

An act to regulate the territories of the United States and their electing Delegates to Congress.

An act for the relief of Anthony Buck.

An act for the relief of Asa Wells.

An act making provision for the location of lands reserved by the first article of the treaty of 1814, between the United States and the Creek Indians.

An act to amend and explain the act giving pensions to the widows and orphans of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act authorising the people of the Western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a State Government, and for the admission of the same into the Union.

An act for erecting a Territorial Government in the Eastern part of the Mississippi Territory.

Resolution for admitting the State of Indiana into the Union.

Resolution to employ John Trumbull to compose and execute certain paintings.

WASHINGTON, M...

### APPOINTMENTS

By the President of the U. ... with the advice and consent of the Senate,

To be Secretary for the Department of State, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts.

To be Secretary for the Department of the Treasury, William H. Crawford.

To be Secretary for the Department of War, Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky.

Mr. Crowninshield, it is understood, remains at the head of the Navy Department.

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### ADDRESS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE.

After having taken the oath of office on the Fourth day of March.

*Gentlemen of the Senate—*

In entering the office of Vice President, I beg leave to offer a public acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon me by the people of the United States, by placing me next in their confidence to that illustrious citizen whose patriotism, virtue and eminent public services receive this day the highest reward that a free people can bestow.

I assume the duties assigned me in the Senate, with the greatest diffidence, arising from a consciousness of my inexperience in the forms of deliberate assemblies—and when, at the same time, I reflect that this chair has hitherto been adorned by men of the first distinction for experience, talents and character, I am oppressed by the magnitude of the responsibility which now devolves upon me.

My heart assures me that I may promise upright intentions, zealous industry and rigid impartiality.—If aught beyond these shall merit approbation, it will be justly ascribed to the wisdom and magnanimity of the members of this dignified body—and upon that wisdom and magnanimity I entirely repose myself for guidance and support.

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*From the Georgetown Messenger of March 5. 1817.*

Yesterday, being the 4th of March Mr. Monroe was installed into the presidency of the United States.—At an early hour every thing appeared to be in motion; crowds were seen flocking towards the capitol from every direction. Soon after 11 o'clock a great number of gentlemen assembled on horseback in the open space in front of Mr. Monroe's house, where they were formed under the direction of two of their fellow citizens, who had been chosen marshals of the day. At the appointed time Mr. Monroe, accompanied by Mr. Tompkins, sat out, in his carriage, for the capitol.—He was followed by a great number of carriages and persons on horseback; forming, in the whole, a considerable procession. On his arrival at the capitol hill he was received with military honors by the marine corps, and some fine corps of volunteers. In front of the capitol a temporary portico had been erected, in which the inauguration was to take place. This was surrounded by several thousands of persons, among whom were great numbers of well-dressed ladies. Mr. Monroe ascended the portico, accompanied by Mr. Tompkins, the committee of senators, and the judges. Mr. Madison was also present, and was placed on the right of Monroe. After the oath had been administered, the new president delivered his *speech*. Although this speech was delivered in the open air, the delivery was so distinct and the silence of the people was so great, that it was perfectly heard a considerable distance. When the speech was concluded, a federal salute was fired from a detachment of artillery in the capitol square. The procession returned in the same order to Mr. Monroe's house. Here, he received the congratulations of the foreign ministers, and other strangers, and of his fellow citizens; among whom was Mr. Madison, now a private individual. In the evening, a splendid ball was given, in honor of the occasion, by the citizens of Washington, which was crowded almost to excess.

This installation seems to have excited more curiosity than any previous event of that kind. Many persons came from a considerable distance to witness it. And certainly the city of Washington never presented so gay & so numerous an assemblage. The weather was peculiarly favourable, it being a delightful spring day.

*From the Carlisle (Penn.) Herald.*

## DICKINSON COLLEGE.

The bill for the relief of this institution has been rejected in the House of Representatives by a majority of seventeen.

What opinion will our sister states entertain of the large and wealthy state of Pennsylvania, when they learn that her Legislature has refused the trifling sum of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars* per annum for a few years, to renovate and revive its most celebrated College; when they are informed that a seminary whose literary fame has extended over a great portion of the middle and southern states, is suffered to languish and sink when a small sum from the public treasury would render it an ornament to the State. Will the people of Pennsylvania approve of this mistaken economy in their Legislature when they are aware that the reputation of the State, and the security and enjoyment of their Liberty, is intimately connected with the promotion of science.

The neighbouring states have set us an example—New-York has been lavish in endowing her literary institutions.—Her Colleges flourish—men of the first talents are attracted thither. She stands high in her reputation for knowledge, and her prosperity will keep pace with her attainments in science. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont can boast of their Universities. Virginia and the Carolinas have given thousands to establish their Colleges while unfortunate Pennsylvania is alone to fall behind her neighbours, and look on with indifference at the rise of the surrounding States, or if we keep pace with them, it is rather to be attributed to individual exertion than to any aid from our *Enlightened* Legislature.

We trust the papers at Harrisburg, will give us, at length, the names of the friends of science, and those who are opposed to it.

Perhaps men of eminence and abilities can be found, who will think a spacious edifice, a large library & extensive philosophical apparatus sufficient inducements to take the College into their own hands and expend on their own exertions for their emoluments. If such men can be found we have the fullest reliance that no trouble will be spared by that honourable body—the Trustees—the sale of the land, not mortgaged to the state, will free the College from debt, and Dickinson may yet flourish, despite the frowns of an adverse House of Representatives.

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY

*John Cotton Smith, Esq.*

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut.

### A PROCLAMATION.

From a review of the dispensations of Divine Providence during the past year, and of the ungrateful returns we have made to that ALMIGHTY BEING who has distinguished us by so many blessings, whose mercies and judgments we have equally disregarded; it becomes us, with one accord, to humble ourselves before our HEAVENLY FATHER, and with penitent hearts to implore the forgiveness of our offences, and the communication of those temporal and spiritual favours, which are alike essential to our happiness as individuals and our prosperity as a people.

With these impressions, and in pursuance of ancient and pious example, I have thought proper to appoint, and I do hereby appoint FRIDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF APRIL next, to be observed as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER throughout this State; and I earnestly request all ministers and people to convene on that day, in their several places of religious worship; that, in our solemn assemblies we may offer to the MOST HIGH, through the mediation of His SON, the sacrifice of an humble and contrite spirit for our abuse of His mercies, our repeated violations of His law, and our inattention to the gracious invitations of the gospel. And whilst we recount the afflictive visitations of a HOLY GOD in the adverse events of the year—in depriving us of those who were endeared to us by their private worth, or who were eminent for their extensive usefulness—in withholding from us the usual supply of the fruits of the earth, and in the various embarrassments which have attended us in our lawful pursuits; let us at the same time devoutly recognize His righteous government of the world, and, adore Him for every display, whether of His justice or of His mercy.

And I recommend that we unite in fervent prayers to ALMIGHTY GOD, for His blessing upon the People of the United States, and upon the President and subordinate officers in our national government; particularly that it would please Him to shed His choicest favours upon this commonwealth; to inspire all in authority with zeal and fidelity in their respective stations; to impress our citizens with a grateful sense of their high privileges, with reverence for their laws, and with sentiments of charity and good-will for each other, to smile on the institutions of religion and of learning, on Christian Ministers and churches of every denomination, on our colleges, academies and schools, and on all attempts to relieve human suffering and to promote the intellectual and religious improvement of our fellow-men; That it would please him to prosper us in our commerce and navigation, in our agriculture and manufactures, and in all our laudable undertakings, to reward the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and to crown the ensuing year with the bounties of his Providence and the blessings of his grace: That it would please Him to extend His paternal care to the whole family of mankind, and to put an end to the ignorance, infidelity and delusion which overspread large portions of the earth, by diffusing universally the knowledge & the belief of our holy religion; above all, that he would deeply imprint its sacred truths, upon our own hearts, and enable us so to exemplify its divine principles, as that we may finally meet with its everlasting rewards.

All servile labour and vain recreation on said day are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand, at Sharon, the twentieth day of February, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the forty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

*By His Excellency's Command,*
Thomas Day, Secretary.

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*Baltimore, March 7.*

### THE PENITENTIARY.

We can now state with regard to the conflagration of the penitentiary on Wednesday night last, the extent of the damage. The roof of the wing is entirely consumed, the centre building is untouched by the flame, the cells and the lower floor remain uninjured, but the upper floor is consumed. That part of the building denominated the church, & the kitchen likewise, is totally destroyed. Not a single criminal escaped, notwithstanding the fire was evidently kindled for that purpose. A large quantity of oakum picked by the prisoners, was deposited in the garret, and as the flames originated in that part of the building, very little doubt remains but that a coal was placed in one of the bundles. There was a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of water, as the gates were shut during all the time of the fire, to prevent the escape of the convicts. A number of citizens resorted to the fire, armed with muskets, to prevent the escape of the criminals, commanded by col. Moore. The pumps enclosed by the wall of the penitentiary were drained, and this may suggest the propriety of having a suction, as well as a common engine in future in some convenient place, and fire plugs to be supplied with water from the works of the water company, to prevent the return of a similar casualty. One of the attendant citizens died, and the verdict of the jury was, natural death.

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*From the Federal Republican.*

### COMMUNICATION.

Died yesterday, after a short illness, the Hon. JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, (aged 47 years) Chief Judge of the 6th Judicial District, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

In the death of this gentleman the public has to deplore the loss of one of its wisest and most virtuous citizens—and his family and friends to mourn the departure of the best and kindest of men. Remarkable from early life for his great moral excellence and elevation of character, and possessing fine talents, invigorated and adorned by cultivation he soon became distinguished in his professional and public career; and was for many years a conspicuous member of Congress. His legal attainments led to his elevation to a high judicial station in 1805, from which the offer of great appointments by the General Government could not draw him, and the duties which he discharged, until his death, with so much dignity, integrity, and ability as to command the universal esteem and approbation of all who witnessed his administration of justice—His character and not his fortune, placed him at the head of a prosperous monied institution of this city. But it was in his private and domestic relations that Judge Nicholson manifested his most engaging and most ennobling qualities; and that his loss will be most severely felt—His amiable manners and refined conversation endeared him to his numerous friends; while a large family connexion to which he was a head, a parent, and a support, and an affectionate wife and fatherless children, must bewail this bereavement as a desolating and irreparable calamity.

—At his seat in Prince George's county, ARCHIBALD VANHORN, esq. a member of the Senate of this State, and formerly representative in Congress from the second district.

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## Public Sale.

Agreeable to an order of the honorable the orphans court of Anne Arundel, the subscribers will expose at public sale on Friday, 4th day of April, all the personal property of Zachariah Cormwell, late of said county, deceased, at his late dwelling, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, rye, plantation utensils, and several negroes, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, all sums of twenty dollars and over, the purchaser or purchasers are to give bond or note, with security, to be approved of by the subscribers, with legal interest, and all sums under 20 dollars, the cash to be paid on delivery of the goods. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

*J. Williams,* } Executors of Za-
*Francis Hancock,* } chariah Cromwell.
March 13. ts


## NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be sold on Saturday, the fifth day of April next, at William Brewer's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, part of the real estate of Charles Wallace, deceased, to wit: A large Brick House on the south side of the city of Annapolis, on the bank of the Creek above the residence of Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrolton & col. Maynadier, together with about four acres of ground. This house is in one of the most beautiful and healthy situations in the city, and would be a very desirable situation for any individual who would wish to live in a city and enjoy the retirement of the country. The house is not in good repair, but may be made a very desirable residence at a small expense. Also, two Houses and Lots, on the south side of Corn Hill-street, near the Dock. One of them, at present occupied by William Bishop, and the other by Christopher Hohne as a work-shop, with the back buildings belonging to them. The houses are of wood and have suffered considerable injury from being untenanted, but may be easily repaired and made comfortable dwellings. Also about fourteen acres of land, within half a mile of the city of Annapolis, on the Baltimore road, adjoining the farms of Mr. George Wells and Mr. Rezin Spurrier. Upon this land is a framed house, which at a small expense may be converted into a comfortable dwelling house; and the land is not inferior to any in the neighborhood, and would be an eligible situation for a person disposed to turn his attention to marketing. At the same time and place will be sold the large brick-house, the north building of the range of buildings fronting the market-house. This is one of the most eligible situations for business in the city, and extremely well calculated for the accommodation of a family. The terms of sale are that bonds with approved security shall be given, for paying the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the time of sale.

*Nicholas Brewer, Trustee.*
March 13. 5w


## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Weems, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, near Tracey's Landing, on or before the 27th August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise the law will be enforced against them. Given under my hand this 27th February, 1817.

*Elijah Weems,*
Executor.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 29th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, at her late residence in the city of Annapolis,

All the undevised part of the personal estate of the late Mrs. Margaret Shephard, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, &c. The terms of sale will be, six months credit for all sums over twenty dollars, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, and for all sums under the above, the cash to be paid,

*John Miller,* } Executors.
*Peter Miller,* }
March 13. 3w*

## LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm on South River, known by the name of Aberdeen, containing three hundred, sixty-three and a quarter acres of land. The fertility of the soil is excellent, admirably adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; Plaister of Paris can be used to great advantage. The improvements are a dwelling house in an unfinished state, which may be finished at a small expense so as to make it a complete dwelling, a number of other buildings in tolerable repair, such as corn-house, smoke-house, stable, tobacco house, &c. a valuable young apple orchard, of choice fruit, producing abundantly, a great sufficiency of wood of all descriptions. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shewn them by Mr. John B. Nicholls, manager on the place. For terms, which will be accommodating, application will be made to

*George C. Stewart,*

or William Steuart, Mount Steuart

N. B. If this property is not sold at private sale before the 21st day of March, inst. it will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises.

March 13.


## State of Maryland, sct.

*Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, March 11, 1817.*

On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Francis Cromwell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette & Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,*
for A. A. County


## This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Francis Cromwell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the eleventh day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 11th day of March, 1817.

*Jacob Williams* } adm'rs. *D. B. N.*
*Francis Hancock,* } *W. A.*
March 13.

## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, March 11, 1817.*

On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non with the will annexed, of Joshua Powell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,*
*A. A. County.*

*This is to give Notice,*

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua Powell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of March, 1817.

*Jacob Williams* } adm'rs. *D. B. N.*
*Francis Hancock,* } *W. A.*
March 13.

## To be Rented

For three years, either for a certain sum, or a share, at the option of the tenant, Mr. Keene's farm on the north side of Severn, opposite to Annapolis. For terms apply to

*Henry L. Davis.*
January 30. tf.

## NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Nicholas Baldwin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

*Rezin D. Baldwin,*
*Administrator.*
March 6. 2 3w

## Taken up as a Stray,

By the subscriber, living near Bladensburgh, in Prince George's county, a BLACK HORSE, with a sore back, both hind feet white, a white spot on his shoulder, fourteen hands high, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old. The owner is requested to apply, prove property, pay charges, and take away the said horse.

*Wm. Magruder.*
Prince George's County, March 6, 1816. 2 3w


## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, March 4, 1817.*

On application by petition of Mary Armiger & Richard G. Hutton, administrators with the will annexed, of Jno Armiger, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,*
for A. A. County.


## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Armiger, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1817.

*Mary Armiger,*
*Richard G Hutton,* } *Adm'rs. W. A.*
March 6. 2

## A Teacher Wanted,

At the Anne-Arundel county Free School, on the Head of South River, by the first day of April. The situation will be an eligible one to a person who can produce testimonials of his good character and caphbility. Application to be made to either

*Brice J. Worthington,*
*Thomas Snowden,*
2 *Nicholas Watkins of Thos.*
*Stephen Beard,*
*Charles Watson,*
*Thomas Hodges.*

March 6.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an act of the late legislature, & of an order thereupon of the Chancery court of Maryland; will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 17th day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, (this property being formerly occupied by Mary Pearson;) those two tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, bounding on Glebe Creek of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, called Bessonden, and Gassaway's Meadows, containing about one hundred and forty acres, adjoining the property, late the dwelling plantation of Doct. John Gassaway deceased, and now the property of Mr. Edward Collinson. The terms are, that the purchaser shall give bond with security to be approved by the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale within twelve months, and on payment of the purchase money a good title will be given thereto, by

*Isaac Mayo, Trustee.*

N. B. It has been reduced to a certainty that this place will support more stock than many others of double the number of acres.

Feb. 27 ts.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 18th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, all the the personal estate of Nicholas Baldwin, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, bacon, thirty barrels of corn, & fodder, household and kitchen furniture, with a variety of farming utensils, too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale, for all sums above twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, and for all sums of twenty dollars, and under, the cash to be paid on the day of sale.

*Rezin D. Baldwin, Adm'r.*
Feb. 27. 3 ts.

## POET'S CORNER.

The following lines were written on the death of a young man of the name of M'Williams, formerly clerk of Rockingham county, Virginia, who died lately; they are taken from the Winchester Gazette—It is said by the author, in a short introduction, that they describe real scenery; that the facts are not the offspring of fancy, but that the whole is almost literally true.

The moon was bright, the night was clear—
M'Williams corpse lay buried near,
Where shiv'ring, stood an aged seer,
Pondering life's sad vicissitude.

This hallow'd ground was lifted high:
Hush'd was the town that lay hard by;
No passing breeze was heard to sigh;
Still was the busy multitude.

'Twas midnight;—but one day had fled
Since he who *was*, but *now* is dead,
Slept sweetly in his lowly bed,
Aloof from men's ingratitude.

The clock that tells times ceaseless tread,
The sigh that says, our hope is fled,
The joyless laugh from dreamers bed,
Mark'd well this hour of solitude.

Silence, intent to make this hour,
Shew forth her awe imposing power,
Held in her breath—bade nature cower,
As though it were in servitude.

Ah! what is that which strikes the eye?
Is it a flitting ghost goes by?
It seems to laugh;—yet heaves a sigh:
How fearful the incertitude!

Hear how it mutters—list,—the cry!
It stops,—and now it aims to fly,—
Weeps out aloud—approaching nigh,
Staggering with decrepitude.

"I kiss'd him in his coffin twice,
It seem'd as though my lips press'd ice,"
This she repeated more than thrice.—
Then sunk,—o'ercome with lassitude.

"I wrap'd him in his swaddling clothes,
And kiss'd him then,—he's gone!—God knows,
How he'll endure the wintry snows,
In this bleak, northern latitude.

'Twas Nancy! one whose wits had fled:
By stealth she left her humble bed,
To seek, she said, among the dead,
The comfort of her widowhood.

Poor wretch forlorn! ah! who can tell
The grief's that now thy bosom swell,
—Storms *he* can lull, who storms impel,
Or ease thy heart's inquietude.

Avaunt the thought that spurns the rod!
The heart is right that owns a God,
Unerring rules,—be this men's laud,—
Be this high beatitude.

*From the Christian Journal.*

*A Female Religionist—In Extract.*

Her creed was all *creed*: she was fond of *holding argumentations* upon a few points on which she considered herself to have attained more *light* than the generality of plain Christians. She appeared to take little interest in the practical parts of Christianity, about which there is no controversy; and upon those who made any thing more than a distant or casual reference to these subjects, she readily bestowed her enlightened pity. They were "persons in the dark;" and if they were ministers, they were "blind leaders of the blind," and knew nothing of the *Gospel*. She valued *comfort* much above consistency, and was more observant of her *frames* than of her *temper*.

She could quote Scripture with great facility; but was fonder of hearing it *allegorized* than explained. She had by rote the whole string of those phrases, & particular modes of expression, which pass current among some good people, and which, although frequently used with the utmost sincerity, are very far from being evidences of it.

—

*Religion assures us of the Protection and Favour of an Almighty Friend.*—"Man is born to trouble." His irregular thoughts and desires often agitate his spirit, and sink him in despondency. The tenure by which he holds human enjoyments is so precarious, that, in the very moment of fruition, they may be wrested from him. Numerous are the trials and afflictions to which he is subject, from the unfaithfulness of friends, from the malice of enemies, from the fatigue, perplexity and disappointment of worldly concerns, from the ingratitude or misconduct of those who hold a place in his heart, and from the sudden dissolution of the ties of friendship and affection.

In the multitude of our sorrows, religion affords us consolation. Religion assures us, that, through this pilgrimage of disappointment and woe, there is a Friend present with us, on whose affection, wisdom, power, and goodness, we can perfectly rely; and that an infinitely merciful and powerful Protector sustains us, guiding our erring footsteps, and strengthening our feeble spirits. He permits no affliction to approach us, but with some gracious and merciful purpose; to awaken us from the dangerous delusions of pleasure, to excite in us an earnest solicitude for our salvation, to reclaim us from error, to subdue some favorite passion, or to strengthen some grace and virtue, which neglect or temptation may have weakened. Subject to the control of this Almighty Guardian, all the trials of life are designed to establish our faith, to increase our humble dependence, to perfect our love and fortify our patience, and to make us meet for the inheritance of glory.

Here is the refuge from trouble which religion affords, uniting us to God through penitence and faith in his Son Jesus Christ, it conveys to us the assurance, that all things shall work together for our good.—Cleansed from the guilt of sin by the precious blood, and redeemed from its dominion by the grace of the Redeemer, the sincere believer can constantly solace himself with trust and hope in his heavenly Father. When difficulties beset him; when disappointment blasts his fond expectations; when sorrow and affliction assail him; he can repose all his concerns and griefs on the wisdom, power, and goodness of his Almighty Friend. His cares are soothed; his griefs are allayed; his afflictions lightened. The refreshing comforts of the divine favour are poured upon his soul, and he is filled with peace and joy.—"The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want. The Lord is my light and salvation—whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life—of whom shall I be afraid? Thou art my God for ever and ever; thou wilt be my Guide, even unto death. My flesh and my heart faileth; but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever." "Happy is the man who hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God!"


## TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers | 9 cents |
| Directions for Prayer | 6¼ |
| Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer | 1 |
| On Baptism, | 6¼ |
| On the Lord's Supper | 6¼ |

Feb 20. 4

## HOPKINS'

*CELEBRATED RAZOR STROP*

AND

## DIAMOND PASTE.

It is deemed unnecessary by the SOLE AGENT for the City of Annapolis, to resort to newspaper eulogium, suffice to say, that it supersedes the necessity of the HONE, too apt to SCALE THE EDGE—For sale, in the three established sizes, by the undersigned at the Philadelphia prices.

*Jeremiah Hughes.*

Feb. 20. 4 6w


## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, February 4th, 1817.*

On application by petition of Samuel Parrott, executor of the last will and testament of John Parrott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.*

—

*This is to give notice,*

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Parrott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of February, 1817.

*Samuel Parrott, Executor.*

Feb. 20. 4 6w.

## NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county, for the year 1816.

By order

*Wm. S. Green, clk.*

Feb. 20. 4


## TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establisment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at livery.

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terrapins or Oysters at the shortest notice.

Sept. 12. 23

## 20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount-Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her cloathing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

*Wm. B. Beanes.*

Upper Marlbro' Sept. 26. 25 tf.


*By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.*

*A PROCLAMATION.*

Whereas it appears from the deposition of Joseph Sprigg, Esq. of Washington county, that about three o'clock in the morning of the fifteenth ultimo, a fire broke out in his stable which entirely consumed it, and that he has strong reasons to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of said offence, provided he she or they or any of them be brought to justice. Given in Council at the City of Annapolis under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirteenth day of January eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Jan 16. 9

*By his Excellency Charles Ridgely, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from the deposition of Upton Bruce, Esquire, of the City of Baltimore, that a negro girl named Rebecca, slave to the said Bruce, did, to answer certain purposes, and to accomplish certain views, give to his infant child, about seven months old, a poisonous dose, and that in a few days afterwards she absconded; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Rebecca to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council

Ordered, That the above be published ten times, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Jan. 23. 8 10w.


## To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

## FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his Landed Estate on Rhode river in Anne-Arundel county, about nine miles below the city of Annapolis, known by the name of the

HAYLANDS.

This establishment has long been considered one of the most desirable in Maryland for a country gentleman, possessing as it does the requisites necessary to make it so; such as fertility of soil, fine springs, extreme beauty of situation, lofty, airy and dry, & a good neighbourhood. The quantity of land between twelve and fifteen hundred acres, well timbered and adjoining those of col. Mercer. The improvements, a large two story brick house with wings, in good repair, overseer's house, quarters, stables, tobacco houses, barn sheds and strong enclosures. The soil particularly favourable to the growth of tobacco, corn, clover and first quality white wheat, a large proportion of rich natural meadow and the uplands highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. The waters of Rhode river navigable for bay craft of the largest size, encompass about one fourth part of these lands, which waters abound with crabs, fish, wild fowl and fine oysters, and come nearer than any other on the Chesapeake bay to the city of Washington, having the like and equal advantages, being distant from the city about thirty-two miles and a good road thereto over Mount Pleasant ferry and through Upper Marlborough.—There has been formerly a mill on these lands, the stream attached to which is plentiful nine months in the year.

If desired, all the stock, except the Negroes will be sold with the farm. The stock is valuable, and consists of about eighty head of Cattle, one hundred Sheep, twelve or fifteen horses, hogs, &c. Mr Gray, manager, will shew the farm to any person desirous of making examination. Apply in Baltimore to

JAMES CARROLL.

Jan. 4 9 2mo.

## FOR SALE.

About seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. P. W. Stewart resided, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

*Richard Loockerman.*

Feb. 13. 5

## FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

### Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Nov. 21. 16 *J. T. Chase.*

## NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co.

Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sein Twine, Cider. Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will purchase or barter Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

## SALE.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday, the 29th of March next, (if not before disposed of at private sale) that small tract of land near South River, and adjoining Mr. Wm. Stewart's farm, wherein he resides, containing about one hundred and forty five acres. This place has many advantages, but it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. A credit of twelve months will be given; bond with approved security will be required, and upon the payment a conveyance will be made.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

*Richard Harwood, (of Thos.)*

Feb. 27.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By direction of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will commence on Monday the 24th day of March instant, at the store of the late Barney Curran, deceased, the sale of an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

The stock of the deceased, among which are a great many articles both useful and fashionable. The sale will be at auction, and commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

The terms of sale are, that for all sums above fifty dollars, bonds with approved security will be required, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within six months from the day of sale, and for all sums under fifty dollars the cash to be paid.

*Nich. Brewer, } Exrs.*
*Dennis Claude, }*

March 6.

The above invoice of goods will be disposed of at private sale, on accommodating terms, to a good purchaser, if applied for previous to the day of sale. The executors take this opportunity of urging to those persons indebted to the deceased, the necessity for their making immediate payment, as the duty enjoined upon them will not justify delay.

N. B. D. C. 2


## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 22d, 1817.*

On application by petition of Henrietta Hicks, administratrix of John Hicks, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills, for A. A. county.*

—

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hicks, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twelfth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of February, 1817.

*Henrietta Hicks, administratrix.*

March 6 2

*STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.*

*Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, March 4th, 1817.*

On application by petition of Jerningham Drury, executor of the last will and testament of Abel Hill, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.*

—

*Notice is hereby Given.*

That the subscriber of A. A. county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Abel Hill, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1817.

*Jerningham Drury, Executor.*

March 6. 2


## NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

*Nicholas Brewer, } Exrs.*
*Dennis Claude, }*

January 23. 8

## The Baltimore & Annapolis STAGE,

Was yesterday removed from Caton's to Mr. Wm. Brewer's, where gentlemen travelling in the said line will have every attention paid them by the above office.

*John Gallagher.*

Feb. 27. 3

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND PO

[VOL. LXXV. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDA

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

*Price—Three Dollars per Annum.*


## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

*Passed December Session, 1816.*

### AN ACT

To provide for the education of Poor Children in Kent, Talbot, Cæcil, Anne-Arundel and Montgomery Counties.

Whereas the want of an efficient and well digested system of County Schools, calculated to diffuse the advantages of education throughout the State, has been long felt and sincerely regretted by every friend to morality and good government: And whereas the funds arising from the tax on Bank stock, and appropriated to the above purposes by an act of the General Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and twelve, is not as yet sufficient to carry the wise and benevolent intentions of the Legislature completely into effect; yet viewing the incalculable advantages enjoyed by some of our sister states where extensive school funds enable them to disseminate the blessings of education to every class of their citizens, and believing that there is no practicable mode to accomplish so desirable an object in the present situation of the finances of the state, but by laying a moderate tax on the wealthy for the education of the poorer classes of society, therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the levy court of the several counties aforesaid, be and are hereby empowered and directed, to appoint annually seven persons in each election district of the said counties, to be called The Trustees for the Education of Poor Children, and one person to be called the Treasurer of the School funds for each county.

2. And be it enacted, That the said Trustees shall immediately after their appointment, proceed to lay off each election district into seven subdivisions, one of which to be allotted to each Trustee, and when so laid off and allotted, each Trustee shall make a census of the poor children above eight years of age within his sub-division, whose parents or those under whose care they may be, are unable to pay for the tuition of such children, and said census shall be reported to the levy court of the said counties, as soon as may be by the said Trustees.

3. And be it enacted, That the levy court of said counties be and they are hereby authorised and directed to levy and assess on the assessable property of the said counties, annually, the sum of twelve dollars for each child included in the census reported by the said Trustees, and the further sum of fifty dollars, to be applied as hereinafter directed, and the collector of said county shall collect the monies so levied as other county charges are collected, and pay the same as is hereinafter directed.

4. And be it enacted, That the said Treasurer of the School funds shall demand and receive of the collector of said county, the amount of said tax collected by him; provided, he shall previously give bond, with approved security, to the levy court of the said counties, under such penalty as the said court shall require, for the faithful application of the monies received by him to the purposes hereinafter directed.

5. And be it enacted, That the said Trustees shall authorise the parents, or such persons under whose care said children may be, to send them to the nearest and most convenient school, provided that each child shall be entered at the commencement of a quarter of the year, and shall not be continued at school at the public charge for a longer period than three years.

6. And be it enacted, That the said Trustees, whenever a neighbourhood shall be without a school, shall endeavour, in conjunction with the people of the neighbourhood, to establish a school therein.

7. And be it enacted, That the first named Trustee in each district shall be the president of the board of Trustees in each district, who may draw an order or orders every six months on the Treasurer of the School funds, for the tuition of any child or children authorised to be educated at the public charge, in the manner heretofore directed.

8. And be it enacted, That the said Treasurer shall settle his accounts annually with the levy court of the said county, and the said court shall allow him the sum of fifty dollars, authorised to be levied as aforesaid, as a compensation for his services.

9. And be it enacted, That whenever the School fund of this State shall be distributed in the several counties herein mentioned, then and in that case the levy court of said counties shall levy no more money for the purposes aforesaid than will in addition to the distributive shares of said Counties make up a sum sufficient to pay the tuition of the children aforesaid.

10. And be it enacted, That in Talbot county no property shall be taxed for the purposes mentioned in this act, unless it shall appear to be assessed to the amount of two hundred dollars.

### AN ACT

Relating to Field-Officers of the State of Maryland.

Whereas by a law of Congress, entitled, An act concerning Field-Officers of the Militia, approved April the 20th, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, it is declared, That from and after the first day of May next, instead of one Lieutenant-Colonel commandant to each Regiment, and one Major to each Battalion of the Militia, as is provided by the act, entitled, An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform Militia throughout the United States, there shall be one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and one Major to each Regiment of the Militia, consisting of two Battalions; where there shall be only one Battalion, it shall be commanded by a Major; Provided, that nothing contained herein shall be construed to annul any commission in the Militia which may be in force as granted by authority of any State or Territory in pursuance of the act herein recited, bearing date prior to the said first day of May next, therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this Act, there shall be (conformably to the aforesaid act of Congress) one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and one Major, to each Regiment of the Militia of this State, consisting of two Battalions; that where there shall be only one Battalion, it shall be commanded by a Major.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council forthwith proceed to commission one Colonel one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major, to each Regiment of the Militia of this State, consisting of two Battalions as aforesaid; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul any commission in the Militia which may now be in force under the act of assembly of this State, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State, and the several supplements thereto.

### AN ACT

For the temporary relief of the Poor in the several Counties in this State.

Whereas in the course of Providential dispensation, this state has been visited by the awful calamity of a scarcity of grain, and from a similar calamity the price of grain has been greatly augmented in other countries, so as to induce a well grounded apprehension that the poorer citizens may suffer for want of this indispensible article of food: And whereas, it is the duty of all wise and good governments to mitigate the sufferings of its citizens as far as is practicable; Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the levy courts of the several counties of this state be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to assemble as soon and at such time or

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*Jeremiah*
Feb. 20. 5


## State of Marylan

*Anne-Arundel County Orph*
*February 4th*, 181

On application by petition of
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of John Parrott, late of Anne-Arut
deceased, it is ordered, that he gi
required by law for creditors to e
claims against the said deceased,
same be published once in each
space of six successive weeks,
land Gazette and Political Intelli

*John Gassaway, Reg*
*A. A. Coun*

*This is to give noti*

That the subscriber of Anne-A
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Anne-Arundel county, in Mary
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deceased All persons having cla
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the subscriber, at or before the
April next, they may otherwise b
cluded from all benefit of the
Given under my hand this 4th
ruary, 1817.

*Samuel P*
Feb. 20. 5

## State of Maryland

*Anne-Arundel County, Orpha*
*March* 11, 1817.

On application by petition
Williams and Francis Hanco
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Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg.*
for A. A. Coun

## This is to give N

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estate. Given under our hai
11th day of March, 1817.
*Jacob Williams,* } *adm'rs.*
*Francis Hancock,* } *W. A.*
March 13.

## AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the polls for the second election district of Anne-Arundel county shall be held at the house of Jacob Waters near the Blacksmith's shop on the main road leading from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the second election district of Anne-Arundel county lying out of the city of Annapolis, shall constitute and compose the second election district of said county.

3. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall constitute the sixth election district of said county for all elections hereafter to be held for sheriffs, electors of president and vice-president, and electors of the Senate of this State, and for a member of Congress, which said elections shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city or any three or more of them, at such place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorised to hold elections as aforesaid, shall make return under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

### AN ACT

To alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Attorney General.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State, which relates to the Attorney General, be and the same is hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

2. And be it enacted, That the duties and services, now provided by law to be done and performed by the Attorney General, shall be done and performed by such persons, and in such manner, as the General Assembly of Maryland shall hereafter direct.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.


## NOTICE.

The subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John V. Weylie, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

*Martha Weylie,* } *Adm'rs.*
*George Shaw,* }
March 20. 3w.

## 150 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the night of the 21st of February last, a Negro Man named Commodore, 36 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, much marked with the small pox; his winter clothes were a blue cloth jacket and trowsers; he took with him sundry other clothing that cannot be described. He has a wife and children belonging to Mr. James Sterling, near Baltimore, and has been in the habit of visiting them with a pass every holiday for several years. Whosoever will take up said fellow, and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of 100 dollars if taken in the State, if out of the State 150 dollars will be given.

*Jacob Franklin,*
West-River, A. A. county.
March 20, 1817. 4w.

The editors of the Baltimore Patriot and National Intelligencer will insert the above once in each week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

## FOR SALE.

Three Hundred Acres of Land in Calvert county, and on the waters of St. Leonard's Creek, abounding in ship, house scantling, and fence rail timber, having several houses thereon; a part thereof being cleared and arable. If not sold by the second Monday of May next, it will on that day be sold at Public Sale, at the court house of the county aforesaid, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security, on interest. On the payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given for the land.

*James Duke.*
March 20, 1817. ts.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will offer for sale, on *Friday the 21st instant*, at the house of Mrs Robinson, in this city, part of the personal property of John V. Weylie, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums above 20 dollars, bonds to be given with approved security, payable in six months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale—For all sums under 20 dollars, the cash to be paid.

*Martha Weylie,* } *Adm'rs.*
*George Shaw,* }
March 20 ts


## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, Feb. 22, 1817.*

On application by petition of Caleb White, administrator of Reuben White, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,*
A. A. County.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Reuben White, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the sixth day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1817.

*Caleb White, Admr.*

## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, March 4, 1817.*

On application by petition of Mary Armiger & Ricaad G. Hutton, administrators with the will annexed, of Jno Armiger, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,*
for A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Armiger, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1817.

*Mary Armiger,* }
*Richard G Hutton,* } *Adm'rs. W. A.*
March 6.

## POET'S CORNER.

### LADY BYRON'S

*Answer to the Farewell. Never before Published.*

And was it well, no shame revealing,
To breathe this strain of mimic woe?
How, when thy heart is dead to feeling,
Can thus thy magic numbers flow?

No grief is thine—no moody madness
In that mysterious bosom's found,
'Tis but the lay of savage gladness
That strikes, then revels in the wound.

I heard the tale, and fond believing,
I looked, I loved, nay I adored,
Tho' whispered that thou wer't deceiving
My soul revolted at the word.

Too late convinced, betrayed, forsaken,
Each phrase and form of hate to prove,
My patience served but to awaken
Thy cold disdain for all my love.

To stranger eyes tho' mild thy seeming,
Tho' well the lover's part was played,
Yet privacy the pledge redeeming,
The debt of checked unkindness paid.

If then one fonder look was given,
That bade me all my hopes resume,
A meteor in the wintry Heaven,
It marked the darkness of the gloom.

Then like a reptile wouldst thou spurn me,
That crossed thy path with blighting power,
Nor smiles, nor tears, availed to turn thee,
'Twas then the bitter cup run o,er.

Nay more than bitter was that chalice
Thy stern resolve was doomed to fill,
'Twas drugged with all inventive malice
Could fabricate of human ill.

For this my early faith was plighted,
For this I left a mother's care,
When scarce the bridal torch was lighted,
It sank extinguished in despair

And dost thou deem no placid slumber
Again shall soothe my aching sense?
No guilty dreams my breast encumber,
And sweet s the sleep of innocence.

Then fare the well; though unrelenting,
I'll but remember thou wast mine,
Nor e'en my widowed love repenting
That once my brighest hope was thine.

And when our child, in young devotion,
Her infant orison shall pay,
My bursting tears, my deep emotion,
Shall teach her for what boon to pray

Farewell! to meet on earth—no never
May that unhallowed wish be past,
But let the memory pass forever
Of that fond heart that loved thee best.

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## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 22d, 1817.*

On application by petition of Henrietta Hicks, administratrix of John Hicks, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg of Wills,*
for A. A. county.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hicks, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twelfth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 3d day of February, 1817

3 *Henrietta Hicks, administratrix.*
March 6

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*STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.*
*Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, March 4th, 1817.*

On application by petition of Jermingham Drury, executor of the last will and testament of Abel Hill, late of A. A County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,*
*A. A. County.*

*Notice is hereby Given.*

That the subscriber of A. A. county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Abel Hill, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1817.

*Jermingham Drury, Executor.*
March 6. 3

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## TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establisment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at livery.

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terrapins or Oysters at the shortest notice.

Sept. 12. 24

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## 20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount-Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk Her cloathing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

*Wm. B. Beanes.*

Upper Marlbro' 5 Sept. 26. 26 tf.

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*By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.*

*A PROCLAMATION.*

Whereas it appears from the deposition of Joseph Sprigg, Esq. of Washington county, that about three o'clock in the morning of the fifteenth ultimo, a fire broke out in his stable which entirely consumed it, and that he has strong reasons to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of said offence, provided he she or they or any of them be brought to justice. Given in Councilatthe City of Annapolis under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirteenth day of January eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, the Frederick TownHerald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Jan 16 10

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*By his Excellency Charles Ridgely, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from the deposition of Upton Bruce, Esquire, of the City of Baltimore, that a negro girl named Rebecca, slave to the said Bruce, did, to answer certain purposes, and to accomplish certain views, give to his infant child, about seven months old, a poisonous dose, and that in a few days afterwards she absconded; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Rebecca to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Jan. 23. 9 10w.

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## SALE.

The subscriber will offer for sale, at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday, the 29th of March next, (if not before disposed of at private sale) that small tract of land near South River, and adjoining Mr. Wm. Steuart's farm, whereon he resides, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres. This place has many advantages, but it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. A credit of twelve months will be given; bond with approved security will be required, and upon the payment a conveyance will be made.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

3 *Richard Harwood, (of Thos)*
Feb. 27. ts.

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## PUBLIC SALE.

By direction of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will commence on Monday the 24th day of March instant, at the store of the late Barney Curran, deceased, the sale of an assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

The stock of the deceased, among which are a great many articles both useful and fashionable. The sale will be at auction, and commence at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

The terms of sale are, that for all sums above fifty dollars, bonds with approved security will be required, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within six months from the day of sale, and for all sums under fifty dollars the cash to be paid

*Nich Brewer,* 5 *Dennis Claude,* 5 *Ex'rs.*

March 6.

The above invoice of goods will be disposed of at private sale, on accommodating terms, to a good purchaser, if applied for previous to the day of sale. The executors take this opportunity of urging to those persons indebted to the deceased, the necessity for their making immediate payment, as the duties enjoined upon them will not justify delay.

3 N. B. D. C.

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## FOR SALE.

About seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon

Also the FARM on which Mr. P W. Stewart resided, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances

Feb. 13 6 *Richard Loockerman.*

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## FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

### Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks These lands a bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Nov. 21. 17 *J. T. Chase.*

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## NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

9 *Nicholas Brewer,* 5 *Dennis Claude,* 5 Ex'trs.
January 23. tf.

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## NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co.

Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Course Salt, Sein Twine, Cider. Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will purchase or barter Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn 10

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## PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 29th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, at her late residence in the city of Annapolis,

All the undevised part of the personal estate of the late Mrs. Margaret Shephard, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, &c. The terms of sale will be, six months credit for all sums over twenty dollars, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, and for all sums under the above, the cash to be paid.

*John Miller,* 5 *Peter Miller,* 5 Executors.
March 13. 2 3w*

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## LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm on South River, known by the name of Aberdeen, containing three hundred, sixty-three and a quarter acres of land. The fertility of the soil is excellent, admirably adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; Plaister of Paris can be used to great advantage. The improvements are a dwelling house in an unfinished state, which may be finished at a small expense so as to make it a complete dwelling, a number of other buildings in tolerable repair, such as corn-house, smoke-house, stable, tobacco-house, &c. a valuable young apple orchard, of choice fruit, producing abundantly, a great sufficiency of wood of all descriptions. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shewn them by Mr. John B. Nicholls, manager on the place. For terms, which will be accommodating, application will be made to

*George C. Steuart,*

or William Steuart, Mount Steuart

N. B. If this property is not sold at private sale before the 21st day of March, inst. it will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises.

March 13. 2

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## Public Sale.

Agreeable to an order of the honorable the orphans court of Anne Arundel, the subscribers will expose at public sale on Friday, 4th day of April, all the personal property of Zachariah Cormwell, late of said county, deceased, at his late dwelling, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, rye, plantation utensils, and several negroes, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, all sums of twenty dollars and over, the purchaser or purchasers are to give bond or note, with security, to be approved of by the subscribers, with legal interest, and all sums under 20 dollars, the cash to be paid on delivery of the goods. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

*J Williams,* 2 *Francis Hancock,* 5 Executors of Zachariah Cromwell.
March 13, ts

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## NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be sold on Saturday, the fifth day of April next, at William Brewer's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, part of the real estate of Charles Wallace, deceased, to wit: A large Brick House on the south side of the city of Annapolis, on the bank of the Creek above the residence of Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrolton & col. Maynadier, together with about four acres of ground. This house is in one of the most beautiful and healthy situations in the city, and would be a very desirable situation for any individual who would wish to live in a city and enjoy the retirement of the country. The house is not in good repair, but may be made a very desirable residence at a small expense. Also, two Houses and Lots, on the south side of Corn Hill-street, near the Dock. One of them, at present occupied by William Bishop, and the other by Christopher Hohne as a work-shop, with the back buildings belonging to them. The houses are of wood and have suffered considerable injury from being untenanted, but may be easily repaired and made comfortable dwellings. Also about fourteen acres of land, within half a mile of the city of Annapolis, on the Baltimore road, adjoining the farms of Mr. George Wells and Mr. Rezin Spurrier Upon this land is a framed house, which at a small expense may be converted into a comfortable dwelling house; and the land is not inferior to any in the neighborhood, and would be an eligible situation for a person disposed to turn his attention to marketing. At the same time and place will be sold the large brick house, the north building of the range of buildings fronting the market-house. This is one of the most eligible situations for business in the city, and extremely well calculated for the accommodation of a family. The terms of sale are that bonds with approved security shall be given, for paying the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the time of sale.

*Nicholas Brewer, Trustee.*
March 13. 2 5w

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## To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold, where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year

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## TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers | 9 cents |
| Directions for Prayer | 6¼ |
| Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer | 1 |
| On Baptism, | 6¼ |
| On the Lord's Supper | 6¼ |

Feb. 20. 5

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## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Weems, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, near Tracey's Landing, on or before the 27th August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise the law will be enforced against them. Given under my hand this 27th February, 1817.

2 *Elijah Weems,*
Executor.

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## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, March 11, 1817.*

On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non with the will annexed, of Joshua Powell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg Wills,*
*A. A. County.*

*This is to give Notice,*

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua Powell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of March, 1817.

*Jacob Williams* 5 *adm'rs. D. B. N.*
*Francis Hancock,* 5 *W. A.*
March 13. 2

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## NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Nicholas Baldwin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

*Rezin D. Baldwin,*
*Administrator.*
March 6. 3 3w

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## Taken up as a Stray,

By the subscriber, living near Bladensburgh, in Prince George's county, a BLACK HORSE, with a sore back, both hind feet white, a white spot on his shoulder, fourteen hands high, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old. The owner is requested to apply, prove property, pay charges, and take away the said horse.

*Wm. Magruder.*
Prince George's County 5 March 6, 1816. 3 3w

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## A Teacher Wanted,

At the Anne-Arundel county Free School on the Head of South River, by the first day of April. The situation will be an eligible one to a person who can produce testimonials of his good character and caphbility. Application to be made to either

*Brice J. Worthington,*
*Thomas Snowden,*
*Nicholas Watkins of Thos*
*Stephen Beard,*
*Charles Watson,*
*Thomas Hodges.*

3
March 6.

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## FOR SALE.

A likely Mulatto Girl, between sixteen and seventeen years of age. Inquire at this office.

March 13. 2 3w

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXV. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1817. No. 13.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

*Price—Three Dollars per Annum.*


## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, February 4th, 1817.*

On application by petition of Samuel Parrott, executor of the last will and testament of John Parrott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.*

*This is to give notice,*

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Parrott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of February, 1817.

*Samuel Parrott, Executor.*

Feb. 20. 6w

## State of Myarland, sct.

*Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, March 11, 1817.*

On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Francis Cromwell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six succesive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette & Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.*

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Francis Cromwell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the eleventh day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 11th day of March, 1817.

*Jacob Williams, Francis Hancock,* } *adm'rs. D. B. N. W. A.*

March 13. 3

## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, March 11, 1817.*

On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non with the will annexed, of Joshua Powell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.*

*This is to give Notice,*

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua Powell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of March, 1817.

*Jacob Williams, Francis Hancock,* } *adm'rs. D. B. N. W. A.*

March 13. 3

## NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Carran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

*Nicholas Brewer, Dennis Claude,* } Ex'trs.

January 23. 10 tf.

## To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

## TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

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|---|---|
| The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers | 9 cents |
| Directions for Prayer | 6¼ |
| Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer | 1 |
| On Baptism, | 6¼ |
| On the Lord's Supper | 6¼ |

Feb. 20.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 29th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, at her late residence in the city of Annapolis,

All the undevised part of the personal estate of the late Mrs. Margaret Shephard, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, &c. The terms of sale will be, six months credit for all sums over twenty dollars, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, and for all sums under the above, the cash to be paid.

*John Miller, Peter Miller,* } Executors.

March 13. 3w

## FOR SALE.

About seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. P. W. Stewart resided, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Feb. 13. *Richard Loockerman.*

## Public Sale.

Agreeable to an order of the honorable the orphans court of Anne Arundel, the subscribers will expose at public sale on Friday, 4th day of April, all the personal property of Zachariah Cormwell, late of said county, deceased, at his late dwelling, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, rye, plantation utensils, and several negroes, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, all sums of twenty dollars and over, the purchaser or purchasers are to give bond or note, with security, to be approved of by the subscribers, with legal interest, and all sums under 20 dollars, the cash to be paid on delivery of the goods. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

*J. Williams, Francis Hancock,* } Executors of Zachariah Cromwell.

March 13. ts

## NEW STORE.

### G. & J. BARBER, & Co.

Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sein Twine, Cider. Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will purchase or barte Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

## FOR SALE.

A likely Mulatto Girl, between sixteen and seventeen years of age. Inquire at this office.

March 13. 3w

## FOREIGN.

BOSTON, March 8.

In the London Times of Dec. 23, we find a particular notice of the dispute which has existed between our government and that of Russia. The following are among the remarks made by the editor on the subject.

The American Executive has gone as far as it decently can go; for the case is by no means an intricate or difficult one. Mr. Kosloff was the Russian Consul; and certainly in that character he had no privilege to commit the violent infraction of the American laws with which he was charged, and which indeed was equally a violation of all laws, a *malum in se*. There is no authority for saying, that in such a case, a mere Consul, not protected by treaty, shall not answer to the offended laws of the country in which he is resident.—M. Kosloff was a mere Consul, that is to say, an officer appointed to manage certain commercial matters; & he had so little pretention to any higher protection, that there was at the same time an ambassador to whom he was entirely subordinate. We might perhaps go further, and say that the Ambassador himself would not be entitled to the privilege claimed for the Consul; but it is unnecessary to discuss that point. The person charged was a Consul. What was to be done on such a charge? Surely the magistrate was to proceed in the regular course and ordinary forms of justice. There is no chapter, we presume, in the America, law that directs a particular form of process against Consuls. In all likelihood the Senators themselves, on accusations of the nature in question (which, we may as well observe at once, was that of violating a female) would be liable to personal arrest.

*Great Fire at the Isle of France.*

We gave the information of this Fire some time since, as obtained from Capt. Stone, of the ship Marmion, when spoken at sea. Since his arrival further particulars have been furnished, and we have been favored with the following letter from an American gentleman in that place to his friend in this town.

"*Port Louis, Oct.* 1, 1816.

"On the 25th ult. a fire commenced in this town, and burnt with great fury until the next night, sweeping away about two thirds of the houses and nearly all the stores together with their contents, which the rapidity of the flames did not permit to be moved, the buildings being chiefly of wood, and the streets narrow. The loss is estimated at four millions of dollars—one person lost nearly half a million chiefly in Merchandize—and many others have lost from fifty to two hundred thousand dollars—so that from being one of the wealthiest cities of the size in the world, it is reduced to complete poverty—even those few persons who have not had their property destroyed by fire will suffer greatly, as owing to the long credits given in business; their property is mostly in notes of individuals, many of whom may not pay twenty-five per cent—in fact there are it is feared, but few mercantile houses that can stand the shock. There was much more property in the town than was usual, owing to the port having been shut to foreigners on the 18th ult. The merchants bought every cargo which arrived for a long time previous, so that there was about two years stock on hand, of which not a quarter was saved—and what renders it still worse for the colony, the custom of insuring has never been adopted.

"The day after the fire there were two or three thousand persons encamped on the fields, without money, clothes, or provisions.—Fortunately part of the government stores were saved, and the Governor humanely ordered the Commissaries to issue provisions and tents to the necessitious.

"The scene during the raging of the fire was so horrid that I must pass lightly over it. The 56th regiment in garrison, was sent to assist in stopping its ravages—but the greater part of them soon delivered themselves up to plunder and intoxication, several of whom paid the forfeit of their misconduct, as they rendered themselves incapable of retiring from the flames, and were consumed in the houses and cellars. The Negroes were as ready to plunder as the soldiers, but not so eager for drink, consequently could be forced to render some assistance.—The supply of water was very bad, and they have not a fire engine, no fire hooks or buckets, nor any fire officers or regulations. The harbor to leeward, and a very broad street to windward, were the boundaries of the devastation.

"The Governor is about issuing a proclamation granting a free trade, and he together with the inhabitants, will petition the king to render it a free port. He has determined to support the Bank, and to assist him to do it, all the Americans have sold him their specie, which will enable them to receive their demands without delay, otherwise I know not what would have been the detention. Though Mr. Bickham, who does all their business, has not suffered much, and would have exerted his utmost endeavours, yet, as all payments have been suspended by proclamation till the 1st of January next, he would have found it difficult to make arrangements."

*Boston Palladium.*

The fire at Port Louis broke out in a wooden building, in the Hospital-street; extended as far as the Government House, then up the great street that leads to Pampiemouse as far as Trou Fanfaron.

Some accounts at N. York, state the number of buildings destroyed at 1500, the property, 10,000,000, and the number of houseless individuals at from 8 to 9000.

The American Consul writes, that, "Government has determined to purchase the cargoes that may arrive, and distribute to the inhabitants or shop-keepers on credit."

The Governor of the Isle of France, on the late calamity, despatched vessels for Bourbon, Madagascar, Madras, the Cape of Good Hope and England, for supplies. Previous to the fire, the place was full of European, American and India produce and goods.

The Proclamation opening the port to foreign vessels is dated Oct. 1, 1816, to continue till the pleasure of the Prince is known. Some exceptions are made in favor of British Goods.—*Ib.*

*Philadelphia, March* 15.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Mr. English, supercargo of the brig Eolus, arrived at Reedy Island in 56 days from Buenos Ayres, brought newspapers of that place to the date of his sailing. They contain nothing new.

Monte Video was closely invested by land and water, and was expected to fall, as the Buenos Ayres government took no part in the contest. Money was scarce, and it was feared a paper medium would be resorted to by the congress.

A letter from an officer of our squadron, dated the 13th of January (per the Ontario) states that "a marine of the frigate U. States has been sentenced to death for killing a man, and will be executed at the fore-yard-arm of said ship."

*Norfolk, March* 12.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

We learn from a respectable source at St. Thomas, that just before the departure of the Mechanic, which arrived here from that Island on Friday last, a PROCLAMATION had been received there from the High Admiral Brown, of the Venezuelean squadron, declaring Laguira, Guiano, Cumana, Porto-Cavello, & one other port of the Main under strict blockade. The Proclamation even went so far as to declare all vessels found within three leagues of the coast, good prize.—In consequence of which, all trade between St. Thomas and the Main was completely cut off. The Privateers also had become so extremely troublesome off St. Thomas, that the Merchants of that Island had subscribed a sum of money, as a present to the Government, for the purpose of fitting out a fast sailing schooner for the protection of their commerce.—One of these Privateers had already been taken, condemned, and the crew put on board of vessels belonging to the nations to which they were citizens or subjects. Many of them were Americans, whom the Danish Government wished our Consul to take charge of; with which he refused to comply, not feeling himself authorised to incur the consequent expence, as he could not consider them, thus circumstanced, entitled to the protection of the U. States. Accordingly, he gave the Danes who had brought them there, distinctly to understand, that he would have nothing to do with them, and that they might dispose of them in any way they thought proper.

The streets of St. Thomas were thronged with American seamen, similarly circumstanced, who besieged the Consul's office closely from morning till night.

*Savannah, March* 7.

LATE FROM CADIZ.

By the arrival of the ship Caroline, Captain Titcomb, in 51 days from Cadiz, we have received the following verbal intelligence:—

On the 6th January, a fleet of 40 sail of Spanish transports, with about 2,500 soldiers on board, under convoy, of 2 trigates and 3 sloops of war, sailed for Vera Cruz; where they were to remain until the arrival of another fleet, which was to sail about the middle of February, first to stop at Havanna, and afterwards to form a junction at Vera Cruz; from whence they would proceed to the Spanish Maine. The object of this expedition was not made known at Cadiz, but was generally believed were to attack the Patriots.

Mr. Meade had not been liberated from his confinement—and there was no hope of it when Cap. Titcomb sailed.

The coast was very much infested by Carthagenian privateers; several vessels from Lima bound to Cadiz, laden with specie, had been captured by them. The Spanish government have purchased a number of English brigs, fitted them out, and were expected to sail shortly, in quest of the Carthagenians.

Capt. Titcomb is the bearer of Despatches for Government, from Mr. Irving, Minister at the Court of Madrid. It is said they relate to the outrage committed on the U. States brig *Firebrand*, off Havanna, and are believed to be of a pacific nature.

LOSS OF THE HARPOONER.

The following particulars in addition to the account published in the Federal Gazette in December last, will be found interesting.

LONDON, Jan 5.

The following affecting narrative of the melancholy disaster, has been sent by one of the survivors:

"On the 27th October, detachments of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion and their families, with a few belonging to other corps in Canada, in all 380, embarked on board the ship Harpooner, Joseph Bryant, master, and sailed from Quebec on the afternoon of the 26th, bound to Deptford; in charge of Captain Prime. On the passage to the Gulph of St. Lawrence, moderate weather and favorable winds prevailed, but on arriving in the Gulph the weather proved boisterous, and the wind contrary; not a sight of land, nor an observation of the sun, could be depended upon for several days. On Sunday evening, Nov. 10, a few minutes after 9 o'clock, the second Mate, on watch, called out "the ship's aground," at which time she lightly struck on the outter most rock of St. Shotts in the Island of Newfoundland. She beat over, and proceeded a short distance when she struck again and filled; encircled among rocks, & the wind blowing strong, the night dark, and a very heavy sea, she soon fell over on her larboard beam ends; and, to heighten the terror and alarm, it was perceived a lighted candle had communicated fire to some spirits, in the master's cabin, which in the confusion, was with difficulty extinguished. The ship still driving over the rocks, her masts were cut away, by which some men were carried overboard. The vessel drifted over near the high rocks toward the main. In this situation every one became terrified; the suddenness of the sea rushing in, carried away the births and stanchions between decks, when men, women and children were drowned, and

many were killed by the force with which they were driven against the baggage, casks and staves, which floated below. All that possibly could, got upon deck, but from the crowd and confusion that prevailed, the orders of the officers and master to the soldiers and seamen were unavailing—death staring every one in the face—the ship striking on the rocks as though she would instantly upset! The screeching and pressing of the people to the starboard side was so violent, that several were much hurt.

About eleven o'clock, the boats on the deck were washed overboard by a heavy sea; but even from the commencement of the disaster, the hopes of any individual being saved were very slight, and, from this circumstance, combined with it appearing that the bottom of the ship was separating from the upper deck while the surf beat over her most violently, it was considered as impossible. From this time until 4 o'clock the next morning, all on the wreck were anxiously praying for the light of day to break upon them; the boat from the stern was lowered down, when the first mate and four seamen, at the risk of their lives pushed off to the shore; they with difficulty effected a landing upon the main land, behind a high rock nearest to where the stern of the vessel had been driven. They were soon out of sight, and it was feared they were lost; but it was so ordained by Providence, these deserving men, in scrambling up the rocks, made their appearance! they hailed us from the top and reported their situation, saying to return was impossible, as the boat was staved: the log line was thrown from the wreck, with a hope that they might lay hold of it, but darkness and the tremendous surf that beat rendered it impracticable.—During this awful time of suspense the possibility of sending a line to them by a dog, occurred to the master; the animal was brought aft, and thrown into the sea with a line tied round his middle, and with it he swam towards the rock upon which the mate and seamen were standing. It is impossible to describe the sensations which were excited at seeing this faithful dog struggling with the waves, & reaching the summit of the rock, dashed back again by the surf into the sea, until, at length, by his exertions, he arrived with the line; one end of which being on board, a stronger rope was hauled and fastened on the rock, and by this rope the seamen were enabled to drag on shore from the wreck a number of souls. At about six o'clock in the morning of the 12th, the first person was landed by this means; &afterwards, by an improvement in rigging the rope and placing each individual in slings they were with greater facility extricated from the wreck; but during the passage thither, it was with the greatest difficulty that the unfortunate sufferers could maintain their hold as the sea beat over them; some were dragged to the shore in a state of insensibility; lieut. Wilson was lost, being unable to hold on the rope with his hands; he was twice struck by the sea, fell backwards out of the slings, and after swimming for a considerable time amongst the floating wreck, by which he was struck on the head, he perished. Many who threw themselves overboard, trusting to their safety by swimming, were lost: they were dashed to pieces by the surf on the rocks, or by the floating of the wreck.

"About half past one o'clock, on the afternoon of the 11th, about 30 persons were saved by the rope, several of whom were hurt and maimed. At this period the sea beat incessantly over the wreck, and it being evident the deck was separating, the only means of saving the distressed sufferers failed; for the rope, by constant working, and by swinging across the sharp rock, was cut in two: From that hour, there being no means of replacing the rope, the spectacle became more than ever terrific; the sea beating over the wreck with greater violence, washed numbers overboard; their heart rending cries and lamentations were such as cannot be expressed—families, fathers, mothers and children clinging together!—The wreck breaking up, the stern, from midships and forecastle, precipitated all on it into one common destruction. Under these melancholy circumstances *two hundred & six souls perished*, and the survivors have to lament the loss of dear relatives and friends.

"The officers and men of the Royal Veteran Battalion, who were returning home after a long and arduous service in Canada, and other remote climates, have now lost their all—the savings of many years, what they had looked upon with a pleasing hope of making themselves and their families comfortable with on retiring from the service of their king and country. By this unfortunate event the orphan daughter of Surgeon Armstrong lost her father, mother, brother and two sisters; and the wife and surviving daughter of Lieut. Wilson are left wholly destitute. The disaster was so sudden and unlooked for, that not an article of baggage was saved; not even money, of which some had considerable sums, the produce of their effects sold in Quebec, which were paid for in guineas, on account of bills of exchange being attended with a loss of seven and a half per cent: for immediately after the ship struck she bilged and filled, drowning some who from motives of humanity, attempted to secure articles of dress for the distressed females, who were hurried on deck in an undressed state.

"The rock which the survivors were hauled upon was about 100 feet above the water, surrounded at the flowing of the tide, it being high water soon after the latter of them were saved, it was found impossible for those distressed objects to be got over to the main land until the next morning: on the top of this rock they were obliged to remain during the whole night without shelter, food, or nourishment, exposed to wind and rain, and many without shoes; the only comfort that presented itself was a fire which was made from pieces of the wreck that had been washed ashore.

"At day light on the morning of the 12th, at low water, their removal to the opposite land was effected, some being let down by a rope, others sliding down a ladder to the bottom. After they crossed over, they directed their course to a fisherman's shed, distant about a mile and a half from the wreck, where they remained until the next day; the proprietor of this miserable shed, not having the means of supplying relief to so considerable a number as took refuge, a party went over land to Trepassy, about 14 miles distant, through a marshy country, not inhabited by any human creature, and the foot path through a morass. This party arrived at Trepassy, and reported the event to Messrs. Jackson, Burke, Sims, and the Revd. Mr. Brown, who immediately took measures for alleviating the distressed, by despatching men of their employ with provisions and spirits, to assist in bringing all those forward to Trepassy who could walk. Necessity prompted many to undertake this journey barefooted: the hardships and privations which they were enduring were so excessively great On the 12th, in the evening, the major part of the survivors (assisted by the inhabitants, who during the journey carried the weak and feeble upon their backs) arrived at Trepassy, where they were billetted by order of the Magistrate proportionably upon each house.

"There still remained at St. Shotts, the wife of a sergeant of the Veteran Battalion, who was *delivered on the top of the rock, shortly after she was saved*; the child and herself are doing well. A private whose leg was broken, and a women severely bruised by the wreck, were also necessarily left there.

"Immediately after the arrival at Trepassy, measures were adopted for the comfort and refreshment of the detachments; boats were provided for their removal to St. John's. This being effected, his excellency Admiral Pickmore, the Governor, major King commanding the troops, the merchants and gentlemen of St. John's most promptly and generously came forward, in the most handsome manner, to the relief of the surviving sufferers. After remaining ten days at St. John's refitting the distressed with clothing and necessaries, his excellency the Admiral, chartered the Mercury, of Poole, to bring them to Portsmouth. On this melancholy circumstance it is but justice to mention, that Mr. Joseph Briant, master, Mr. Atkinson, mate, and the seamen of the Harpooner deserve great credit for their unceasing exertions: to their labor those that came on shore by the rope in a great measure owe their safety." *London Times.*

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

### *Dreadful Massacre.*

A vessel named the Brothers, brings a melancholy account of the massacre of several of her's and the Trial's crew, by the New-Zealanders, at Trial Harbor, at the estimated difference of 150 miles S. E. of the Missionary Station at the Bay of Islands, being between the River Thames and Mercury Bay. The Trial sailed from Sydney on the 23d of May, for the Marquesas, intending to call at New-Zealand, and there join the Brothers, which had a few days previously taken her departure for that place, chiefly for the purpose of collecting flax. They remained a month at the bay of Islands, and from thence adopted a south easterly course, trading with the natives as they went along. Making a short stay at a harbour which did not appear to have been before frequented by any Europeans, they named it Trial Harbour, and received very friendly treatment with a promise of having a quantity of flax provided against the return of the vessels.—They went towards Cook's Straits, and after running down a considerable extent of coast returned to Trial Harbor, which proved a scene of carnage. The natives appeared no less friendly than before, but not having procured the flax according to their promise, Mr. Hovell and Mr. Burnett prepared for quitting the place. They designed sailing thence on Monday 21st of August, but were attacked on the noon of the preceding day, and the decks of both vessels taken possession of by an immense number of the natives.

Mr. Hovell's account of the transaction states, that at half past 12, A. M. he observed a number of canoes alongside both vessels, but that from the friendly terms he was on with the chiefs and the natives—he had no suspicion of any design against the vessels, both of which were provided with boarding nets, through the interstices of which they bartered their commodities with the islanders. The Trial's crew were down at dinner; Mr. Hovell was on the quarter-deck, folding a mat with a friendly chief; the latter, on some signal supposed to have been given by the former, sprung upon Mr. Hovell with his club, and struck him on the back of the head; he reeled, half stunned—a second blow was aimed at him, which he avoided by rushing forward and precipitating himself down the forecastle hatchway. The assailants now crowded upon the upper deck, of which they had obtained complete possession, while several who had intruded themselves between decks were opposed by the people and killed.—Those above tried to ship the main hatch, in order to shut the crew below, but to prevent this, two men were stationed at the hatch way, who kept them off with their muskets. Their numbers increased, and a rush was momentarily expected. A constant fire was kept up from below, and the natives crowded all on the quarter deck to keep clear of the firing up the hatch way. The cabin sky light afforded an opportunity of firing up on them there, the occasion was embraced, and two discharges drove them off the quarter deck. They were astonished and confounded at the unexpected attack through the sky light, which was fatal to several, they ran forward, still determined, however to persist in their attempt of capturing the vessel.

In passing forward they again were fired at from the hatchway; but at this critical moment, arrived Jacky Warry; a native who had before belonged to the Trial, and by his directions to cut the cables of the two vessels, the crew were reduced to the last extremity. They soon drifted ashore, and the assailants, to avoid the firing, crowded in and about the long boat. All appeared lost; yet to avoid the horrors of falling alive into the hands of the assailants, the crew came to the resolution of blowing the vessel up, and involving their enemies in their own destruction.—Desperation redoubled exertion, and a steady discharge of seven muskets, at one volley drove them overboard, and thus the crew regained the deck, of which the enemy had had possession four hours.—They now saw the Brothers within half a cable's length also a ground, with upwards of one hundred natives on the deck. The Trial's swivels were now employed in aid of her musketry, and soon cleared her. Mr. Burnett and his people regained the deck of the Brothers, from whence they also had been driven, and a joint fire was kept up as long as the natives were within its reach, which did considerable execution.

Mr. Burnett's report of the affair states, that at half past twelve o'clock he heard a shout from the Trial and immediately his own decks were crowded with natives who had been previously alongside his vessel, that he was instantly aware of the intended assault, and seizing a musket, shot one of the most forward. Mr. John O'Neal mate of the vessel, and a native of New South Wales, for some time defended Mr. Burnett against the attacks of several adversaries, with an empty musket; he was himself attacked, and fell overpowered by numbers. Thomas Hayes was thrown wounded into a canoe, and killed on the shore. Joseph Marsden and Geo. Hallogan, the former wounded jumped overboard, & were protected by a chief's wife; the latter rejoined the vessel, and supposes Marsden who did not return to be still alive. William Morgan, a boy was wounded, as was also Mr. Burnett, though not badly; and the next morning the two seamen who had been unfortunately killed on board the Brothers were interred. On board the Brothers were killed Matthew Jackson, an European, and Tetia a Pomatoo native; and Christopher Harper, wounded.


# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 27.


The undersigned Committee appointed by the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Baltimore, March 12th, 1817, to superintend the publishing a correct life of the late Reverend Bishop Asbury, think it proper to notify the public, that they are about appointing a suitable person to write the same with all convenient despatch.

The printers who will be so accommodating to publish the above in their papers, will confer a favor on the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NELSON REED,
GEORGE ROSZEL,
JOSHUA WELLS,
WM. RYLAND,
H. WILKINS.

March 24.

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At a Charity Sermon preached in the Presbyterian Church of Savannah, on Sunday, 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. KOLLOCK, for the benefit of the Female Assylum, *Fifteen hundred and forty dollars and twenty five cents* was collected.

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RICHMOND, March 13.

## THE CLIMATE.

Nothing is so changeful and capricious as our Climate, except an experienced Coquette—She seems to have no settled rules to regulate her conduct; but at one moment beams with smiles, at another is clouded with frowns, now all life, all joy, all warmth, and sunshine; the next hour, is as cold as the icicle that hangs on Diana's temple. One moment, while her adorer is melting into raptures, and "ripening into happiness," under the beam of her eye, the next moment a frost comes "to nip the bud" of his hopes—No one can anticipate in one moment what she will be in the next—all is irregular and shifting—nothing certain, but the uncertainty of her humors.

So it has been with our climate for the two last weeks—now fair—then cloudy—at this moment, warm and genial—the next, cold and shivering—now the air of the temperate zone—and then, the chilling blasts of the frigid. During the last week, the air was balmly and delightful—no sign of ice—frequently no fire on our hearths—all vegetable and animal nature gave tokens of this agreeable visitation; the grass had grown green upon the fields, and the frog sung merrily in the ponds. On Sunday, and Monday last the same signs of spring—On Monday night, for several hours we had the thunder storm almost of a summer's eve; streams of lightning played through the sky, & peals of thunder re-echoed through the vault of heaven. Indeed, a more abundant and continued phenomenon of the electric fluid, we have never witnessed at this season of the year—it was a singular scene. On Monday Evening and Tuesday Morning, genial showers of rain, resembling those of a fine summer day. On Tuesday, the same warmth of spring. On Tuesday night, the wind veered to the North. The air became suddenly chilled; a cold rain began to fall, which before morning terminated in hail & snow—and during the whole of yesterday, we had alternate showers of rain, hail and snow, until the last finally obtained the mastery; and last evening, [illegible] marks were written for the [illegible] the whole earth was [illegible] snow. It is not past 5 o'clock [illegible] snow 2½ inches deep; and it [illegible] falling. Before this day, [illegible] is ended, the while [illegible] may vanish, and the green grass appear to our view.

*Compiler.*

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*From the Norfolk Beacon.*

The following Petition, addressed to the President of the United States, by fourteen Americans, confined in the Spanish Prison of St. Jago de Cuba, was handed to us by a Gentleman who arrived from that Island, about ten days since, with a request that we would publish and then transmit it to the President. Not knowing the Gentleman who was the bearer of the letter, and having no evidence of the authenticity of the document, induced us to delay its publication until we could satisfy ourselves on these points. Having received such assurances, touching its genuine character as we required, and having the statement which it contains verified by a subsequent arrival from the same quarter, we give it insertion with pleasure forwarding the original as directed, to the Department of State, where we doubt not it will receive that attention to which it is entitled.

*To the President of the United States.*

Petition of fourteen Americans now confined in the Prison of St. Jago-de-Cuba.

Honored Sir,

We take the liberty to inform you of our unfortunate confined in Cuba Prison, at the inhuman mercy of the cruel Spaniards. Our first misfortunes are as follow: Our vessel being sold for the purpose of privateering, we were obliged to take passage in the schooner Margaretta, Peter Anchor commander, bound to Jamaica. To our sorrow, after being on our passage two days, the captain brought up his Carthagenian Commission, and said he was bound on a cruize. Finding ourselves taken in in this shameful manner, we concerted each other to leave her the first opportunity. On the 2d September we captured the schr. Sophia, under Spanish colors, bound to Jamaica, with cattle on board; on the 3d of the same month captured a Spanish brig from the Coast, with one hundred and eighty negroes on board; the Captain and Owner ransomed the brig, &c. for $ 1600; we allowed the boat to take the Captain on shore at Cuba under a promise that he would return with the money; the unjust agreement of the Spaniards, in place of the money, sent out a King's schooner of superior force and captured us; at the time of the capture, four of the men got clear in the boat. Honored Sir, now began the inhuman usage of the cruel Spaniards—cut and mangled to pieces with cutlasses, bound back to back till the blood run from under our finger nails, we are at present in Cuba gaol, on the allowance of this savage nation, on half a pint of rice and beans, half cooked, for to content the sons of Columbia for 24 hours; without cloathing, or anything to hide our nakedness, in a strong, &c.—no friends allowed to see us.

Honored Sir—we the unhappy petitioners, do humby beg for the mercies of a free country, for which we have fought and valiantly conquered our enemies.

John H. Buckley, Nantucket,
Denard Tounsand, Norfolk,
Thomas Reed, New-York,
Benjamin Brown, do.
John Davis, Newport,
William Handy, N. Carolina,
George Wilson, New-York,
James Murres, Boston,
John Bennet, Philadelphia,
John Jackson, do.
John Anderson, New-Orleans,
John Dunkin, New-York,
John Charles, New-Orleans,
Francis Barber, do.

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*Indian Outrage.*

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman to his friend in this place, dated St. Mary's (Ga.) March 1, 1817.

"We have had a dreadful scene in this county—a woman and two children have been killed and scalped by the lower Creek Indians within a few days—a proper representation has been made to the Governor and General Gaines. If you could by your exertion, have a small force of one company stationed on this river, for the protection of the frontier, or the trade will be broken up.

Boston, March 14.

Yesterday the sentence of the w was executed upon Henry Phil- s for the murder of Gaspard De- gri. In the morning he was vi- ted by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, who ministered to him the Sacrament. was afterwards attended by the ev. Mr. Lowell, who has regular- visited him, since sentence of ath was pronounced upon him.— t 12 o'clock he was removed from e gaol to the Marshal's room.— one o'clock the melancholy pro- sion moved from the old Court ouse to the place of execution.— he Sheriff of the county preced- in his carriage. Then followed e prisoner in a carriage, accom- nied by the Rev. Mr. Lowell, Sheriff Bell. Several catriages d an immense concourse of peo- followed.

A stage and gallows had been e cted during the morning, on a lot longing to the town, on Boston eck. The procession reached this ace a little before two o'clock.— fter ascending the stage, the She- ff read the warrant for the execu- on. A very solemn and appro- iate prayer was then made by the ev. Mr. Lowell, in which the pri- ner appeared to join with great votion, and the vast concourse spectators in profound silence.

The prisoner then handed to the eriff a paper which he requested m to read, as containing his dying ords. It was a short address to e public, in which he speaks of s life as not having been marked th any remarkable traits of guilt til the last great act by which his e was forfeited. In committing is, he solemnly declares, that he d no intention of taking away the e of Degri; but that "he im- udently gave the blow without con- dering at the moment the instru- ent with which he was about to flict it, or the fatal consequences at might ensue."

After mentioning a number of cumstances in extenuation of the ime, in a manner similar to what stated in the sketch of his life at has been printed, to which he ferred, he proceeded to express his anks to the Court, for their hu- ane indulgence, and impartiality uring his trial, and his conviction at the jury decided correctly, ac- ording to the law and the evidence. e also thanked the gentlemen of he clergy who had kindly visited im in prison, for their pious in- truction and consolation, and the aoler and his assistant who had reated him with the greatest hu- anity, and prayed for them a eavenly reward. He also affecti- nately thanked his counsel, and hose who petitioned the Executive r his pardon. He ended by com- ending his soul to God, and im- loring pardon through the Redeem- r.

After the reading of this address e mounted the moveable platform, he cap was placed over his face, nd the rope about his neck. Then, aving first signified a wish to speak e sung in a distinct and audible oice, a short religious hymn, ex- ressing his resignation, and a con- dent hope of pardon. In a mo- ent after, he dropped a handker- hief as a signal that he wished no ore delay.—The platform dropped nstantly, and after a faint strug- ling he died, apparently an easy eath.

The prisoner has shewn, from he time of receiving his sentence, nd particularly during his last mo- ents, a wonderful firmness, aided pparently by the hopes and conso- ations of religion. The proceed- ngs of the day were conducted ith great propriety and regularity, nd notwithstanding the immense oncourse of spectators, no acci- ent occurred to increase the dis- ress, or disturb the solemnity of cene.

An officer of the United States Navy, who was on the spot when he affair took place, authorises us o say, that the account of the "*Fra- as between the British and Ameri- ans at Messina*," which took place n the 16th September last, copied nto our paper a day or two since s, as we then believed it to be, in ts most essential particulars, total- y destitute of truth, and in minor oints intolerably exaggerated.

Thus our object in publishing it s entirely answered, as thereby we ave elicited from a quarter having knowledge of the facts, such in- ormation as completely establishes he truth of the American state- ent of this affair, which we pub- shed some time since.

*Norfolk Beacon.*

*Extraordinary Occurrence.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Rich- ard Skinner, of Boston, a passen- ger on board the French brig Bru- nette, bound from Baltimore to New-Orleans, dated "Campeachy, Bay of Mexico, December 25, 1816.

"You will have no doubt been un- easy on my account, not hearing of our arrival at New-Orleans. You may, perhaps, have given us up for lost;—we escaped being so, very narrowly. On the 25th Nov. we struck on a reef of coral rocks, a- bout 6 leagues from Mantanzas, at 8 o'clock at night; immediately all was fright and confusion, and all subordination at an end, the sailors refusing to obey the orders of their officers, and immediately attempted to get out the boats—the jolly-boat they stove in getting her over the side, the long-boat they succeeded in getting out without injury, and then set to work making up their bundles of clothes, and put them in- to the boat—they also put into the boat, a small cask of water, and a bag of bread, and then insisted on leaving the brig immediately; the captain and myself represented to them the danger of quitting the ves- sel at the beginning of the night, in a small boat, with 28 souls, and as we supposed 10 or 12 miles from the shore, with a dangerous reef of rocks between us and the shore: no intreaties of ours however would prevail upon them to abandon the rash project, and they gave us to understand that if we would not go, they would leave us to our fate in the brig. Thus situated, with no other boat, we were obliged to com- ply, and with all the passengers, in- cluding the wife of the French con- sul, with three small children, the eldest under four years of age, went into the boat. After quitting the brig, we rowed about one hour and a half along the reef, and the mate who kept sounding every moment, announced from 3 1-2 to 4 fathoms of water; on which I observed to the captain and sailors, that we were evidently on the rocks, that if the boat struck, we must all perish, and the only chance to save our lives, was to stand off from the reef until day-light; one of the sailors imme- diately proposed that we should re- turn to the brig and wait for day, which I seconded, making every ob- servation to convince them of the danger of approaching the reef in the night, or remaining at sea in so small a boat, with so many souls on board. They agreed at last to return to the brig—and having a compass in the boat, we steered back north, having steered nearly south from the time we left her. After rowing about two hours, we discovered the brig about two miles distant, which convinced us she had drifted off the rocks, and having all sail set, she was going from us; this discouraged all for a moment—but on my ob- serving that we neared her fast, they set too with redoubled force, and after two hours more hard rowing, we got on board, and to our great joy on sounding the pumps, found she did not make more water than ordinary; we immediately trimmed all sail, and stood off till day-light, and the next day passed the Havan- na, continuing our course for New- Orleans—it was about one chance to a hundred our regaining the brig; some part of the jolly-boat which was stove, got entangled in the rud- der, and the steering sail had got into the water, both of which serv- ed to keep her broad side to the wind—had she got before the wind, having all sail set, we should never have caught her. When we arriv- ed within about sixty miles of the Balize, we had a violent gale of wind from the north and lay too two days, but the vessel suffered so much, the leak increasing, and the breathing going from her bottom, the captain thought proper to bear away for the Havanna, to repair damages; but in running over from the Tortugas, we fell to leeward of Bayu Henda, and it blowing fresh from the N. E. we were obliged to tack ship and stand to sea; in three days beating off and on the dangerous reef of Coloredas, we lost sixty miles to leeward, and seeing no prospect of beating up to the Havanna, and being in danger of going on the Coloredas in case the wind veered to the northward, we consulted which was best to be done in our melancholy situation. To have steered to New-Orleans was risking all, for in case we should encounter another gale at the mouth of the river, we had not sufficient provisions and water to have reach- ed the Havanna; thus situated, with two small casks of water, and a small quantity of provisions, we bore away for this place, and arrived the 16th inst. having been on very short allowance of provisions and one glass of water per meal. We have nearly discharged the cargo, which done we shall heave the brig out and repair damages; after which reload, get provisions and water, and proceed to New-Orleans. Our expenses here will be heavy, and will not fall short of 2000 dollars.

*From the New-York Herald.*

Literary Intelligence.

We have just finished the perusal of a small volume, entitled, "*An Answer to certain parts of a work published by Matthew Carey, entitled, the Olive Branch, or faults on both sides, by a federalist,*" and we ven- ture to assure the public, that it is a work every way worthy their at- tention. The author is unknown, nor is even the place of the publi- cation of his book designated; but whoever he may be, he has render- ed a service to the cause of truth and sound principles. We know not when we have read an American production with such entire satis- faction. Every man in this coun- try who has ever arranged himself on the same side in politics with Washington and Hamilton, ought to procure this little volume; for it will aid his proud recollections; it will afford him a heartfelt and un- mixed pleasure—The author will be seen to wield a vigorous pen with the ability of an experienced schol ar and statesman; nor is the per- formance once marred by any one of those provincial blemishes which are too apt occasionally to disfigure American productions: it will be seen, too, that he successfully puts to flight the cloud of calumnies that makes the bulk of the book he at- tacks, and triumphantly vindicates his cause from the base and insidu- ous misrepresentations which that book contains.

Thus far I had proceeded in an editorial article (which I reproach myself for having too long delayed) on the subject of the book in ques- tion, in which it was my intention to speak of its uncommon and pe- culiar merits, when a communica- tion was handed me, which, on opening, I perceive relates to the same subject, and that we coincide in opinion concerning its superior merits, wherefore, I shall now give the language of my corres- pondent in preference to my own. It follows:

"A uniform, and I trust, an up- right and disinterested friend of the policy of Washington and Hamil- ton, wishes, through the medium of your paper, to say a few words up- on a subject of more than ordinary importance. Posterity, as well as the present generation, has an inte- rest in knowing with accuracy and precision, the characteristic distinc- tion between the moral and political character of the two parties into which the American people have been divided for many years past. During the late war, a work entit- led the "Olive Branch" was publish- ed by Mr. M. C. of Philadelphia, which soon passed through several editions; and uncommon pains were taken by the administration to give it a most extensive circulation. I have always considered this to be one of the most insidious and poi- sonous publications that has appear- ed in this country; and I have deep- ly regretted that some person, of competent talents, has not under- taken to vindicate the principles and conduct of those patriots to whom the United States owe every bles sing they yet enjoy, from the re proaches and insolent misrepresen- tations of the writer of that book. Such an answer has at last appeared, which I have just finished reading for the second time.

Permit me to call your attention, and that of the enlightened of all parties, to this book. Though the writer is not known, yet whoever he is, he deserves the thanks of his country. He has treated his sub- ject in a manner so lucid, so acute, so statesman-like, that he has ex- torted my admiration in every page. He asserts nothing which he does not prove by a reference to some public document.—He has attacked no argument advanced by his adver- sary which he has not refuted.— Every stigma which has been at- tempted to be cast upon the princi- ples and conduct of the federal par- ty has been completely wiped away —and no federalist can read it with- out feeling a glow of virtuous pride, and his patriotism kindling into a brigheer flame. I hope I may be the means of drawing the attention of the public to this work, which I conscientiously believe will be pro- ductive of more good than almost any thing of a political nature that has been written and published since the days of

HAMILTON."

We understand the sloop of war Hornet, capt. Ballard, is getting in readiness at the Navy Yard, to take out a new Minister to London, and return with Mr. Adams, who was appointed a few days since Secreta- ry of State. *Intel.*


## TO PRINTERS.

### *A Great Bargain!*

The Proprietor of the Establishment of the Allegany Federalist, offers for sale his Press, Types, and whole print- ing apparatus. To one who can act in the double capacity of Proprietor and Printer, it may be rendered a profita- ble establishment. The terms will be very moderate and even advantageous. When the thriving situation, and fu- ture prospects of this town are consi- dered, it cannot but be seen that as a Press is every day more and more want- ing, so it must, at no distant period, be a source of considerable emolument to its proprietor. For terms apply to the Editor in Cumberland.

March 27. 4t.

*Farmers Bank of Maryland,*

20th March, 1817.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have de- clared a dividend of 4 per cent, on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending the first, and payable on or af- ter the seventh of April next, to stock- holders on the western shore at bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal ap- plication on the exhibition of pow- ers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board,

*Jona. Pinkney, Cash.*

March 27 1w

## LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne- Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobac- co, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaister, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the pre- mises. The terms, which shall be ac- commodating, will be made known on application to

*Jno. T. Barber.*

Annapolis, March 27.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from Anne Arundel coun- ty court, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 18th of April, at my office, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for cash, all the right and es- tate of Henry Wood, of and to a tract or parcel of land whereon the said Henry Wood now resides, near Friend- ship, in Anne-Arundel county, also one negro man by the name of Philip, and one negro boy by the name of Ste- phen, being taken as the property of the said Henry Wood, to satisfy a debt due William P. Hardisty, administra- tor D. B. N. of James Whittington.

*R. Welch, of Ben. Sh'ff.*

A. A. county.

## FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

### Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks These lands a- bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small build- ings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands ad- joining. The whole will contain be- tween six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oys- ter creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

*J. T. Chase.*

March 27. 1w


## NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the or- phans court of Calvert county, the sub- scriber will expose to public sale on Wednesday, the 9th of April, a part of the personal estate of Ellet Sollers, consisting of some young Negroes and other things. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the subscribers house.

*Bennett Sollers, Adm'r.*

March 27. 4w.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county hath obtained from the or- phans court of Calvert county, in Ma- ryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ellet Sollers, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said decea- ed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of August next, they may o- therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un- der my hand this 12th day of March, 1817.

*Bennett Sollers, Adm'r.*

March 27. 6w.

## A STRAY COW.

Came to the subscriber's on the road to the lower ferry, known by the name of Tilley's Ferry, sometime in Febru- ary, a white Cow, with red ears, about 5 years old, the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. This 5th day of March, 1817.

*Charles Boon.*

March 13.

## NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be sold on Saturday, the fifth day of A- pril next, at William Brewer's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, part of the real estate of Charles Wal- lace, deceased, to wit: A large Brick House on the south side of the city of Annapolis, on the bank of the Creek a- bove the residence of Mr. Charles Car- roll of Carrolton & col. Maynadier, to- gether with about four acres of ground. This house is in one of the most beau- tiful and healthy situations in the city, and would be a very desirable situation for any individual who would wish to live in a city and enjoy the retirement of the country. The house is not in good repair, but may be made a very desirable residence at a small expense. Also, two Houses and Lots, on the south side of Corn Hill-street, near the Dock. One of them, at present occu- pied by William Bishop, and the other by Christopher Hohne as a work-shop, with the back buildings belonging to them. The houses are of wood and have suffered considerable injury from being untenanted, but may be easily repaired and made comfortable dwell- ings. Also about fourteen acres of land, within half a mile of the city of Anna- polis, on the Baltimore road, adjoining the farms of Mr. George Wells, and Mr. Rezin Spurrier Upon this land is a framed house, which at a small expense may be converted into a com- fortable dwelling house; and the land is not inferior to any in the neighbor- hood, and would be an eligible situati- on for a person disposed to turn his at- tention to marketing. At the same time and place will be sold the large brick house, the north building of the range of buildings fronting the market- house. This is one of the most eligi- ble situations for business in the city, and extremely well calculated for the accommodation of a family. The terms of sale are that bonds with approved security shall be given, for paying the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the time of sale.

*Nicholas Brewer, Trustee.*

March 13. 3 5w

## Taken up as a Stray,

By the subscriber, living near Bla- densburgh, in Prince George's county, a BLACK HORSE, with a sore back, both hind feet white, a white spot on his shoulder, fourteen hands high, sup- posed to be eleven or twelve years old. The owner is requested to apply, prove property, pay charges, and take away the said horse.

*Wm. Magruder.*

Prince George's County } March 6, 1816. } 3w

## A Teacher Wanted,

At the Anne-Arundel county Free School, on the Head of South River, by the first day of April. The situa- tion will be an eligible one to a person who can produce testimonials of his good character and caphbility. Appli- cation to be made to either

*Brice J. Worthington,*
*Thomas Snowden,*
*Nicholas Watkins of Thos.*
*Stephen Beard,*
*Charles Watson,*
*Thomas Hodges.*

March 6. 4

## IN COUNCIL,

*March* 14, 1817.

Ordered that the following laws, passed by the general assembly, at December session, 1816, to wit: An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts; An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts; An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constituton and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Washington county into election districts; An act to alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the attorney general; and An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county in election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county; be published once in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-Town, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.

By order,

*Ninian Pinkney*, Clerk.

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### AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Prince George's county into election districts.

Whereas, it is represented to this general assembly, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a sixth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the second, third, and fifth districts, so as to admit a sixth district between; and the prayer of the petitioners appearing reasonable, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, which directs that Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Prince-George's county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the second, third, and fifth districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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### AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Allegany county by increasing the number of election districts in said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Allegany county, for the purpose of holding all future elections in the said county, shall be divided and laid off into eight separate election districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, whereby Allegany county hath been divided and laid off into six separate election districts for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall be constituted as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

### AN ACT

To repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that great convenience would result to the voters of Dorchester county, by increasing the number of election districts in the said county; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Dorchester county, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of senate, and sheriffs of the aforesaid county, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the constitution and form of government whereby Dorchester county hath been divided and laid off into three separate election districts, for the purpose aforesaid, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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### AN ACT

To alter, change and repeal, all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Washington county in election districts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the acts of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which directs that Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Washington county shall be divided into six separate districts, and that the additional district shall be taken from the third election district, and laid off by the following boundaries, and when so laid off shall be called and known by the name of the sixth election district of Washington county, viz. Beginning on the east side of Antietam Creek, at Harry's Mill, and running with said Creek to the Pennsylvania line, then with said line to the Frederick county line, and with that line to Orr's Gap, on the old road leading from Hager's-town to Frederick, and then with that road to the place of beginning; the election for said district to be held at Cave-town.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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### AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the polls for the second election district of Anne-Arundel county shall be held at the house of Jacob Waters near the Blacksmith's shop on the main road leading from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington.

2. And be it enacted, That all that part of the second election district of Anne-Arundel county lying out of the city of Annapolis, shall constitute and compose the second election district of said county.

3. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall constitute the sixth election district of said county for all elections hereafter to be held for sheriffs, electors of president and vice-president, and electors of the Senate of this State, and for a member of Congress, which said elections shall be held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said city or any three or more of them, at such place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorised to hold elections as aforesaid, shall make return under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

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### AN ACT

To alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Attorney General.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State, which relates to the Attorney General, be and the same is hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

2. And be it enacted, That the duties and services, now provided by law to be done and performed by the Attorney General, shall be done and performed by such persons, and in such manner, as the General Assembly of Maryland shall hereafter direct.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.


## NOTICE.

The subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John V. Weylie, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

*Martha Weylie,*
*George Shaw,* } *adm'rs.*

March 20 3w.

## 150 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the night of the 21st of February last, a Negro Man named Commodore, 36 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, much marked with the small pox; his winter clothes were a blue cloth jacket and trowsers; he took with him sundry other clothing that cannot be described. He has a wife and children belonging to Mr. James Sterling, near Baltimore, and has been in the habit of visiting them with a pass every holiday for several years. Whosoever will take up said fellow, and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of 100 dollars if taken in the State, if out of the State 150 dollars will be given.

*Jacob Franklin,*
West-River, A. A. county

March 20, 1817. 4w.

The editors of the Baltimore Patriot and National Intelligencer will insert the above once in each week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

## FOR SALE.

Three Hundred Acres of Land in Calvert county, and on the waters of St. Leonard's Creek, abounding in ship-house scantling, and fence rail timber, having several houses thereon; a part thereof being cleared and arable. If not sold by the second Monday of May next, it will on that day be sold at Public Sale, at the court-house of the county aforesaid, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security, on interest. On the payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given for the land.

*James Duke.*

March 20, 1817 ts.


## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, Feb 22, 1817.*

On application by petition of Caleb White, administrator of Reuben White, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,*
A. A. County.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Reuben White, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the sixth day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1817.

*Caleb White, Admr.*

## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, March 4, 1817.*

On application by petition of Mary Armiger & Ricaad G. Hutton, administrators with the will annexed, of Jno Armiger, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,*
for A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Armiger, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1817.

*Mary Armiger,*
*Richard G Hutton,* } *Adm'rs. W. A*

March 6.


## HOPKINS'

*CELEBRATED RAZOR STROP*

AND

## DIAMOND PASTE.

It is deemed unnecessary by the SOLE AGENT for the City of Annapolis, to resort to newspaper eulogium, suffice to say, that it supersedes the necessity of the HONE, too apt to SCALE THE EDGE—For sale, in the three established sizes, by the under signed at the Philadelphia prices.

*Jeremiah Hughes.*

Feb. 20. 6w

## TAVERN.

EZIN D. BALDWIN,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establisment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at livery.

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terrapins & Oysters at the shortest notice.

Sept. 12, 25


## 20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for the lodging in gaol, or bringing home to the subscriber, a negro girl named Sophia, a bright mulatto, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and is rather light. The above woman went away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her cloathing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

*Wm. B. Beanes.*

Upper Marlboro' Sept. 26.

*By his Excellency Charles Ridgely, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.*

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from the deposition of Upton Bruce, Esquire, of the City of Baltimore, that a negro girl named Rebecca, slave to the said Bruce, did, to answer certain purposes and to accomplish certain views, give to his infant child, about seven months old, a poisonous dose, and that in a few days afterwards she absconded. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Rebecca to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

June 23.

## State of Maryland, sc.

*Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 22d, 1817.*

On application by petition of Henrietta Hicks, administratrix of John Hicks, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills,*
for A. A. county.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hicks, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twelfth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 22d day of February, 1817.

*Henrietta Hicks, administratrix.*

March 6

## STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

*Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, March 4th, 1817.*

On application by petition of Jerningham Drury, executor of the last will and testament of Abel Hill, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

*John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,*
*A. A. County.*

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*Notice is hereby Given,*

That the subscriber of A. A. county hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Abel Hill, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1817.

*Jerningham Drury, Executor.*

March 6

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Weems late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, near Trueman's Landing, on or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise that they will be enforced against them. Given under my hand this 27th February 1817.

*Elijah Weems, Executor.*